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An annotated checklist of bryophytes of Europe, Macaronesia and Cyprus

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An annotated checklist of bryophytes of Europe, Macaronesia and Cyprus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. Following on from work on the European bryophyte Red List, the taxonomically and nomenclaturally updated spreadsheets used for that project have been expanded into a new checklist for the bryophytes of Europe.

Methods. A steering group of ten European bryologists was convened, and over the course of a year, the spreadsheets were compared with previous European checklists, and all changes noted. Recent literature was searched extensively. A taxonomic system was agreed, and the advice and expertise of many European bryologists sought.

Key results. A new European checklist of bryophytes, comprising hornworts, liverworts and mosses, is presented. Fifteen new combinations are proposed.

Conclusions. This checklist provides a snapshot of the current European bryophyte flora in 2019. It will already be out-of-date on publication, and further research, particularly molecular work, can be expected to result in many more changes over the next few years.

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Bryophytes; mosses;
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Introduction

The last published annotated checklist for mosses in Europe was Hill et al. (2006), while for liverworts and hornworts it was Grolle and Long (2000), although a checklist with distributional records was produced by Söderström, Urmi, et al. (2002) and updated by Söderström, Urmi, et al. (2007). In addition, Séneca and Söderström (2009) published a checklist of the Sphagnophyta of Europe and Macaronesia with distribution data. During work for the new European bryophyte Red List, it became apparent that not only was it necessary to publish a new European checklist covering all the bryophytes, but also that this would be relatively little extra work, because spreadsheets of species indicating their distribution by country had been prepared for the Red List, and every effort made to update the nomenclature and taxonomy. A new checklist is also needed because

of the great amount of new molecular work that has been done (and continues to be done) on bryophytes, revealing many new and often unexpected relationships. The nomenclature of liverworts and hornworts in particular has undergone radical changes, as recorded in the recent World Checklist (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016), which, however, did not contain synonyms.

Ironically, the checklist by Hill et al. (2006) was prepared in response to the intention of the European Committee for the Conservation of Bryophytes (ECCB) to produce a new Red List, but the latter had to wait another ten years before being addressed properly, when the ECCB entered into collaboration with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), at which point LIFE funding became available for the Red List project. The Red List has now been

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published (Hodgetts et al. 2019), and the names are substantially the same as in this checklist, although there have been some updates and additions to the checklist since the Red List cut-off date of 31 December 2018, and the geographical areas covered by the Red List and the checklist differ slightly (see below).

Methods

Following work on the Red List, funding was secured from the Irish government's National Parks and Wildlife Service to enable author NGH to co-ordinate a new checklist project. A Steering Group was set up consisting of Tom Blockeel, Steffen Caspari, Nick Hodgetts, Misha Ignatov, Nadya Konstantinova, Neil Lockhart, Beata Papp, Christian Schröck, Manuela Sim-Sim and Lars Söderström. Communication has largely been through e-mail, but the Steering Group met once in Budapest, in November 2018, to coincide with the final Red List meeting. After this meeting, NGH led on the moss part of the checklist and author LS led on the liverworts and hornworts.

The existing network of ECCB contacts was crucial to the project, and a large number of bryologists in Europe have contributed, and those making major contributions are included in the authorship.

The first step was to compare the data in the Red List spreadsheets, which had been kept up-to-date taxonomically and nomenclaturally, with that in Hill et al. (2006) and Grolle and Long (2000). Differences between these checklists and current concepts were highlighted and marked for comment. These spreadsheets were then examined closely, species by species, at the Steering Group meeting, with two sub-groups convened, one for mosses, the other for liverworts and hornworts. A team of experts on particular taxonomic groups of mosses was recruited to advise on their areas of expertise. These are listed below and are included in the authorship of this paper:

Neil Bell, Isuru Kariyawasam – Polytrichaceae
Hans Blom – *Schistidium*
Ida Bruggeman-Nannenga – Fissidentaceae
Montserrat Brugués – Funariaceae
Johannes Enroth – Neckeraceae
Kjell Ivar Flatberg – Sphagnaceae
Lars Hedenäs – Amblystegiaceae, Calliergonaceae, pleurocarps
David Holyoak – Bryaceae
Jan Kučera – Pottiaceae
Paco Lara, Ricardo Garilleti – Orthotrichaceae
Ron Porley – *Grimmia* and *Coscinodon*

Specialist advice was either not needed or not available for other groups. It was less crucial to have specialist advice on taxonomic groups of liverworts, as much of the work had been done previously for

the World Checklist (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016). The provisional spreadsheets were also sent to other bryologists for further expert advice (authors DB, VH and HK and those listed in acknowledgements below).

Taxonomic hierarchy

For the liverworts and hornworts, the taxonomic hierarchy follows the Catalogue of Life (Roskov et al. 2019), the online database of the world's known species of animals, plants, fungi and micro-organisms, in which the hierarchy for the hornworts (Anthocerotophyta) and the liverworts (Marchantiophyta) is contributed by the Early Land Plants Today project (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2019). The higher classification is substantially the same as the one presented in the bryophyte phylogeny poster by Cole et al. (2019).

It was more complicated to agree on a higher classification of mosses, as current concepts are in a considerable state of flux as more molecular work is done. Pleurocarpous mosses in particular have undergone many changes in recent years, and it is expected that this will continue before relative stability is achieved. Our starting point was Frey and Stech (2009), but it has been necessary to update this treatment with the results of new research. The resultant higher classification is substantially in agreement with the poster produced recently by Cole et al. (2019), which is probably the most accurate representation of the higher classification of mosses as it is currently understood, although there are some differences. For example, Cole et al. (2019) place *Hypopterygium* in the order Hypopterygiales, while we have it in the Hypopterygiaceae within the order Hookeriales.

The final higher classification presented in this checklist is not offered as a definitive view, and it can be expected that there will be further changes with more research.

List of taxa

As Hill et al. (2006) and Grolle and Long (2000) were the starting points for this checklist, taxa that have remained the same since these publications are mostly listed without further comment. All synonyms that have been used since these publications are included. In addition, some synonyms whose synonymy predates these publications, but have continued to be in common usage, have been included. The liverworts in particular have undergone some radical taxonomic and nomenclatural changes since Grolle and Long (2000). Most of these are recorded, but without synonyms, in the World Checklist (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016). The synonymy for the

liverworts is therefore considerably more extensive than that for the mosses.

Hybrid taxa are mentioned only if they have been treated in recent literature.

Author citations

We have tried to follow the International Plant Names Index (www.ipni.org) for author citations, although no doubt we will not always have succeeded. In practice, most author citations, except for very recently treated taxa, are the same as in Hill et al. (2006) for the mosses and Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) for the liverworts and hornworts, but a small number of citations have been corrected.

Bryum s.lat.

It is necessary to make some remarks about *Bryum* s.lat. as the current position is confusing and unsatisfactory. The reviews of world-wide scope by Ochi (1959, 1970, 1972, 1980, 1981, etc.) placed all European Bryaceae in genus *Bryum* with several subgenera, on the basis of extensive morphological studies. Other workers treated his subgenera as genera, *Anomobryum*, *Brachymenium*, *Bryum*, *Plagiobryum*, *Rhodobryum* (e.g. Holyoak in Hill et al. 2006, Guerra, Gallego, et al. 2010). Molecular data (Pedersen and Hedenäs 2002, 2003; Pedersen, Cox and Hedenäs 2003; Pedersen, Holyoak and Newton 2007) showed this generic treatment to be ill-founded, since several of the widely recognised subgenera/genera were shown to be polyphyletic. It also became apparent that morphology in Bryaceae often provides entirely misleading evidence of phylogeny: Examples of this include the morphologically striking '*Plagiobryum*' *zieri* nested within a clade containing e.g. *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum*, the superficially similar small tuber-bearing '*Erythrocarpa*' belonging in at least two distinct genera, and some *Bryum dichotomum* being difficult to separate morphologically from *Ptychostomum imbricatum* (syn. *Bryum caespitium*). Thus, morphological evolution in Bryaceae appears to be 'decoupled' from phylogeny (Holyoak and Pedersen 2007). Generic allocations based on morphology alone are therefore prone to error, some through convergent evolution of distant relatives, others by rapid change among close relatives. These findings have not been refuted by subsequent studies and parts of the sequence data used have been confirmed and supplemented by other workers (Guerra, Jiménez-Martínez, Cano, Brugués 2008; Guerra, Jiménez-Martínez, Cano, Jiménez-Fernández 2011; Wang and Zhao 2009; Bell, Long and Hollingsworth

2013). Thus the generic taxonomy adopted here is based mainly on molecular data.

Nevertheless, Spence (2014) and e.g. Ochyra, Plášek, et al. (2018) have largely ignored the implications of the molecular results and used morphology almost exclusively for their generic classifications. Parts of the classifications by Spence are directly contradicted by molecular data (cf. Shaw 2014: p.10–11); much of the remainder is at risk of being erroneous due to convergent evolution.

It is frustrating that a lack of further molecular data still prevents the allocation of some species to segregate genera, but this problem is declining as more species are sequenced. Indeed, some unpublished DNA barcoding and nuclear genomic sequencing data from one of the authors (DB), along with some last-minute sequencing by another (MSI), and interpretation by a third (DTH), have resulted in a clarification of generic affinity for several species. Further sequencing work should see significant increases in the data available within the next few years. The alternative of reverting to an enormous and still partly polyphyletic genus *Bryum* thus seems to be a poorer option. It would also be out of step with the rapidly improving classifications of some other moss families. Currently recognised European genera of Bryaceae in this checklist are *Anomobryum*, *Brachymenium*, *Bryum*, *Imbriobryum*, *Ptychostomum* and *Rhodobryum*. We do not recognise *Gemmabryum*, *Osculatia*, *Plagiobryoides*, *Plagiobryum* or *Rosulabryum*.

Area covered

For the purposes of this checklist, Europe is regarded in the same way as it was in Hill et al. (2006), but with the addition of Cyprus. Thus, the following territories at the margins of Europe are included:

All of Russia west of the Ural watershed and to the north of the Caucasus watershed;
Western Kazakhstan;
Iceland;
Svalbard;
Jan Mayen;
Novaya Zemlya;
Franz Josef Land;
Malta;
all the Greek Islands;
all other Mediterranean islands belonging to European countries (e.g. Pantelleria);
Turkey west of the Bosphorus (i.e. Turkey-in-Europe);
Azores;
Canary Islands;
Madeira.

Table 1. Bryophytes introduced to Europe

Species	Location	Native range
Liverworts		
<i>Heteroscyphus fissistipus</i>	garden in Ireland	Australia, New Zealand
<i>Lophocolea bispinosa</i>	gardens and naturalised in Britain, Ireland & Spain	Australia
<i>Lophocolea brookwoodiana</i>	cemetery in southern England	Unknown
<i>Lophocolea semiteres</i>	naturalised in western Europe	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Sphaerocarpos stipitatus</i>	Portugal	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Tricholepidozia lindenberghii</i> var. <i>lindenberghii</i>	gardens in Wales	New Zealand, Philippines and Fiji
<i>Tricholepidozia tetradactyla</i>	gardens in Britain	New Zealand
Mosses		
<i>Achrophyllum dentatum</i>	garden in England	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Atrichum crispum</i>	naturalised in Britain & Ireland	Eastern North America
<i>Calomnion complanatum</i>	gardens in Ireland	Australia, New Zealand
<i>Calypstrochaeta apiculata</i>	naturalised in southern England & Ireland	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	naturalised & widespread in much of Europe	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Dicranoloma menziesii</i>	on tree ferns in garden in Ireland	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Hennediella macrophylla</i>	naturalised in Britain	New Zealand
<i>Hennediella stanfordensis</i>	naturalised in Britain, Ireland, France & Greece	California, Mexico & Australia
<i>Hypopterygium tamarisci</i>	gardens in Portugal & Italy	Tropical Africa & America
<i>Leptodontium proliferum</i>	bowling green in northern England	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Leptotheca gaudichaudii</i>	gardens in southern England & Ireland	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Myuroclada maximowiczii</i>	garden in southern Russia	Eastern Asia, Alaska
<i>Orthodontium lineare</i>	naturalised & widespread in western and central Europe	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Sematophyllum adnatum</i>	naturalised in northern Italy, Switzerland & Hungary	America
<i>Thuidiopsis sparsa</i>	former park in Madeira	Southern Hemisphere
<i>Tortula amplexa</i>	naturalised in England	Western North America

The decision to include Cyprus was made because it is politically part of Europe, although geographically closer to Asia. In practice, its inclusion or exclusion is fairly academic, as there are no bryophyte taxa known that have their only 'European' occurrence in Cyprus, except for the dubious species *Funaria anomala*, and possibly *Grimmia ungeri*, which has been considered to be endemic to Cyprus by some authors.

The area covered differs slightly from that covered by the Red List (IUCN 2019), which excludes the Caucasus. Both the checklist and the Red List exclude Cape Verde (Cabo Verde).

Composition of the bryophyte flora

The moss flora of Europe, as described in this checklist, comprises 1392 species (including the 3 hybrids), plus 45 subspecies and 104 varieties. There are 494 species of liverworts, with 35 subspecies and 56 varieties, and 8 species of hornworts, with no subspecies or varieties, giving a total of 1892 species of bryophytes in Europe, plus 80 subspecies and 160 varieties. These figures only include subspecies and varieties where species are represented by more than one subspecies or variety in Europe. There are 187 endemic taxa, with 56 of these being endemic to the Macaronesian islands. The level at which a taxon is recognised is always to some extent arbitrary, even with the benefit of molecular data. In general, we have included subspecies and varieties if they have been validly published and there is no good reason to reject them. However, this self-imposed guidance has been considerably modified according to

expert opinion from many of the authors and those listed in the acknowledgements. It is indicated in the footnotes where disagreement exists.

There are 23 obvious introductions that are now more or less naturalised in at least some part of Europe. These are listed in Table 1. Taxa are considered introductions only if they have clearly been introduced by human agency. Other species that might be regarded as introductions, that may for example be chance ephemeral colonists from wind-blown spores, are regarded as native, as they apparently arrived through natural agency. Whether any particular taxon is native or not to Europe is of course arguable. To some extent the native status of taxa matters less for bryophytes than it does for vascular plants, since their often very efficient dispersal mechanisms mean that many species can potentially occur in suitable habitats worldwide. Several further species were listed by Hill et al. (2006) as non-native (*Anomobryum apiculatum*, *Bryum valparaisense*, *Chenia leptophylla*, *Splachnobryum obtusum*, *Syntrichia bogotensis*, *Tortula bogosica*, *Tortula bolanderi*), but there is significant doubt about their non-native status, and they are not listed in Table 1.

New validations

Three liverwort taxa were published invalidly and therefore require validation.

Riccia sorocarpa* subsp. *arctica R.M.Schust. ex Köckinger & L.Söderstr., **subsp. nov.** [*Riccia sorocarpa* var. *arctica* R.M.Schust., J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 71: 274, 1992, *nom. inval.* ICN Art. 37.7]. Holotype: Greenland, Kangerdlugssuak, Inglefield Bay, NW. Greenland, R.M.Schuster

45831 (F-C0000489F; <http://emuweb.fieldmuseum.org/botany/Display.php?irn=9894&QueryPage=%2Fbotany%2Fddetailed.php>). The description in Schuster (1992a) together with the current data on type specimen validates the name. This subspecies was described from Greenland but also occurs in the Alps (Köckinger 2017).

Riccia sorocarpa* subsp. *erythrophora R.M.Schust. ex Konstant. & L.Söderstr., **subsp. nov.** [*Riccia sorocarpa* subsp. *erythrophora* R.M.Schust., J. Hattori Bot. Lab. 71: 274, 1992, *nom. inval.* ICBN Art. 37.7]. Holotype: California: 1.5 km W of Potrero, San Diego Co., 1982, R.M.Schuster 82-146 (F-C1049209F; <http://emuweb.fieldmuseum.org/botany/Display.php?irn=2346544&QueryPage=%2Fbotany%2Fddetailed.php>; type originally filed under *Riccia nigrella*). The description in Schuster (1992a) together with the current data on the type specimen validate the name. It was described from California but is also known from southern Russia (Konstantinova and Doroshina 2011).

Scapania paludicola* var. *rotundiloba R.M.Schust. ex Konstant. & L.Söderstr., **var. nov.** Holotype: "West Greenland: east end of Nûk Peninsula, Alángup nunâ, 68°42'N., 52°10'W. Schuster & Damsholt RMS 70-2878" (F-C0171445F; <http://emuweb.fieldmuseum.org/botany/Display.php?irn=2145467&QueryPage=%2Fbotany%2Fddetailed.php>) [*Scapania paludosa* var. *rotundiloba* R.M.Schust., Hepat. Anthocerotae N. Amer. 3: 519, 1974, *nom. inval.* ICBN Art. 37.2; based on more than one gathering]. The description in Schuster (1974: 519), together with the type selected here, validates the name.

New combinations

New combinations are made by individual authors.

Mesoptychia gillmanii* var. *laxa (Schiffn. ex Burrell) L.Söderstr. **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Lophozia schultzii* var. *laxa* Schiffn. ex Burrell, J. Bot. 49: 217, 1911 (see Burrell 1911).

Anomobryum apiculatum (Schwägr.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum apiculatum* Schwägr., Sp. Musc. Frond., Suppl. 1, sect. 2, p. 102, pl. 72 [top], 1816 (see Schwägrichen 1816).

Anomobryum notarisii (Mitt.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum notarisii* Mitt., J. Linn. Soc., Bot., 7, p. 3, 1864 (see Mitten 1864).

Didymodon glaucus* subsp. *verbanus (W.E.Nicholson & Dixon) Jan Kučera **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Eucladium*

verbanum W.E.Nicholson & Dixon, Revue Bryologique 39: 89. 1912 (see Dixon 1912).

Fissidens* subgenus *Pachyfissidens (Müll.Hal.) L.Söderstr. & A.Hagborg, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Fissidens* sect. *Pachyfissidens* Müll.Hal., Syn. Musc. Frond. 1: 45, 1849 [1848] (see Müller 1849). Note: The subgenus has frequently been cited from Kindberg (1897), but in that paper *Pachyfissidens* is an unranked taxon. We have not been able to localise any valid combination at subgeneric rank and thus propose it here.

Imbriobryum subapiculatum (Hampe) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum subapiculatum* Hampe, Vidensk. Meddel. Dansk Naturhist. Foren. Kjøbenhavn, ser. 3, 4, p. 51, 1872 (see Hampe 1872).

Imbriobryum tenuisetum (Limpr.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum tenuisetum* Limpr., Jahrbuch. Schles. Ges. Vaterl. Cult., 74(2b), p. 4, 1897 (see Limpricht 1897).

Mnioideae L.Söderstr., N.G.Hodgetts & Ignatov, **comb. et stat. nov.**

Basionym: Trib. Mnidae Müll., Syn. Musc. Frond.: 152, 1858 (Müller 1858) 'Mnioideae'.

≡ Mnioideae A.J.E.Sm., Moss Flora Brit. Ireland, 2nd ed.: 615, 2004 (Smith 2004), *nom. inval.* (ICN Art. 39.1; no Latin description).

≡ Mnioideae Stech & W.Frey, Syll. Pl. Fam. 3: 196 (Frey & Stech 2009), *nom. inval.* (ICN Art. 39.1; no Latin description).

≡ Mnioideae T.J.Kop., Acta Bryolich. Asiatica 5: 39 (Koponen 2014), *nom. inval.* (ICN Art. 38.1(a); no description).

Type genus: *Mnium* Hedw.

Note: The subfamily Mnioideae has been recognized for a long time but as far as we know never been validated. Most authors seem to assume it is an autonym under Mniaceae (e.g. Smith 2004; Frye and Stech 2009). However, autonoms only exist under genera and species (ICN Art. 22.1 and 26.1; Turland et al. 2018) so a formal description of the taxon is needed. No description before 2011 is in Latin, as required then, or refers to Müller (1858) to make it a valid combination. Latin descriptions have been unnecessary since 2011, but we have not found any recent description of any sort that fulfils all the criteria. Frey and Stech (2009) give a good description, but they seem to treat all subfamilies based on the family name as autonoms, contrary to the code (Turland et al. 2018). A reference to Müller (1858), who treats the taxon as a tribus (although with an

incorrect ending according to the current code), validates the name.

Platyhypnum tatrense (Váňa) Hedenäs & Ignatov **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Ochyraea tatrensis* Váňa, J. Bryol. 14: 261. f. 1-3. 1986 (see Váňa 1986).

Ptychostomum austriacum (Köckinger, Holyoak & Suanjak) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum austriacum* Köckinger, Holyoak & Suanjak, J. Bryol. 35(1), p. 57, 2013 (see Köckinger, Holyoak, et al. 2013).

Ptychostomum cellulare (Hook.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum cellulare* Hook. in Schwägr., Sp. Musc. Frond., Suppl. 3, vol. 1, sect. 1, p. 9, pl. 214a, fig. a, 1827 (see Schwägrichen 1827).

Ptychostomum elegans (Nees.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum elegans* Nees, in Bridel, Bryol. Univ. 1 (2): p. 849. 1827 (see Bridel 1827).

Ptychostomum minii (Podp. ex Guim.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum minii* Podp. ex Guim., Rev. Bryol. Lichénol., 8, p. 112–114, 1935.

Ptychostomum schleicheri (DC.) J.R.Spence ex D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Bryum schleicheri* DC. in Lam., Fl. Franç., 6, p. 226, 1815 (see Lamarck 1815).

Ptychostomum schleicheri* var. *latifolium (Schwägr.) D.Bell & Holyoak **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Mnium latifolium* Schwägr., Spec. Musc. Suppl. 1(2), p. 138, 1816 ≡ *Bryum schleicheri* var. *latifolium* (Schwägr.) Schimp.

Taxonomic synopsis

This synopsis lists the higher taxa relevant to Europe down to family level.

Anthocerotophyta Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Anthocerotopsida de Bary ex Jancz.

Anthocerotidae Rosenv.

Anthocerotales Limpr.

Anthocerotaceae Dumort.

Phymatocerotales R.J.Duff

Phymatocerotaceae R.J.Duff

Notothylatidae R.J.Duff

Notothyladales Hyvönen & Piippo

Notothyladaceae Müll.Frib. ex Prosk.

Phaeocerotidae Hässel

Marchantiophyta Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Haplomitriopsida Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Haplomitriidae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Calobryales Hamlin

Haplomitriaceae Dědeček

Jungermanniopsida Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Jungermanniidae Engl.

Jungermanniales H.Klinggr.

Cephaloziineae Schljakov.

Adelanthaceae Grolle

Anastrophyllaceae L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd.

Cephaloziaceae Mig.

Cephaloziellaceae Douin

Lophoziaceae Cavers

Scapaniaceae Mig.

Jungermanniineae R.M.Schust. ex Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Acrobolbaceae E.A.Hodgs.

Antheliaceae R.M.Schust.

Arnelliaceae Nakai

Calypogeiaceae Arnell

Endogemmataceae Konstant.

Geocalycaceae H.Klinggr.

Gymnomitriaceae H.Klinggr.

Harpanthaceae Arnell

Hygrobiellaceae Konstant. & Vilnet

Jungermanniaceae Rchb.

Saccogynaceae Heeg

Solenostomataceae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Southbyaceae Váňa, Crand.-Stotl., Stotler & D.G.Long

Lophocoleineae Schljakov

Blepharostomataceae W.Frey & M.Stech

Herbertaceae Müll.Frib. ex Fulford & Hatcher

Lepidoziaceae Limpr.

Lophocoleaceae Vanden Berghen

Mastigophoraceae R.M.Schust.

Plagiochilaceae Müll.Frib.

Trichocoleaceae Nakai

Myliineae J.J.Engel & Braggins ex Crand.-Stotl.

Myliaceae Schljakov

Porellales Schljakov

Jubulineae Müll.Frib.

Frullaniaceae Lorch

Jubulaceae H.Klinggr.

Lejeuneaceae Cavers

Porellineae R.M.Schust.

Porellaceae Cavers

Radulineae R.M.Schust.

Radulaceae Müll.Frib.

Ptilidiales Schljakov

Ptilidiaceae H.Klinggr.

Metzgeriidae Barthol.-Began

Metzgeriales Chalaud

Aneuraceae H.Klinggr.

Metzgeriaceae H.Klinggr.

Pleuroziales Schljakov

Pleuroziaceae Müll.Frib.

Pelliidae He-Nygrén

Fossombroniales Schljakov

- Calculariineae He-Nygrén, Juslén, Ahonen,
 Glenny & Piippo
 Calculariaceae He-Nygrén, Juslén,
 Ahonen, Glenny & Piippo
 Fossombroniineae R.M.Schust. ex Stotler &
 Crand.-Stotl.
 Fossombroniaceae Hazsl.
 Petalophyllaceae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.
 Pallaviciniales W.Frey & M.Stech
 Pallaviciniineae R.M.Schust.
 Moerckiaceae K.I.Goebel ex Stotler &
 Crand.-Stotl.
 Pallaviciniaceae Mig.
 Pelliales He-Nygrén
 Pelliaceae H.Klinggr.
 Marchantiopsida Cronquist, Takht. & W.Zimm.
 Blasiidae He-Nygrén
 Blasiales Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.
 Blasiaceae H.Klinggr.
 Marchantiidae Engl.
 Lunulariales H.Klinggr.
 Lunulariaceae H.Klinggr.
 Marchantiales Limpr.
 Aytoniaceae Cavers
 Cleveaceae Cavers
 Conocephalaceae Müll.Frib. ex Grolle
 Corsiniaceae Engl.
 Cyathodiaceae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.
 Dumortieraceae D.G.Long
 Exormothecaceae Müll.Frib. ex Grolle
 Marchantiaceae Lindl.
 Oxymitraceae Müll.Frib. ex Grolle
 Ricciaceae Rchb.
 Targioniaceae Dumort.
 Sphaerocarpaceae Cavers
 Riellaceae Engl.
 Sphaerocarpaceae Heeg
 Bryophyta Schimp.
 Sphagnophytina Doweld
 Sphagnopsida Schimp.
 Sphagnales Limpr.
 Sphagnaceae Dumort.
 Bryophytina Engler
 Andreaeopsida J.H.Schaffn.
 Andreaeidae Engl.
 Andreaeales Limpr.
 Andreaeaceae Dumort.
 Oedipodiopsida Goffinet & W.R.Buck
 Oedipodiales Goffinet & W.R.Buck
 Oedipodiaceae Schimp.
 Tetraphidopsida Goffinet & W.R.Buck
 Tetraphidales M.Fleisch.
 Tetraphidaceae Schimp.
 Polytrichopsida Doweld
 Polytrichales M.Fleisch.
 Polytrichaceae Schwägr.
 Bryopsida Pax
 Buxbaumiidae Doweld
 Buxbaumiales M.Fleisch.
 Buxbaumiaceae Schimp.
 Diphysciidae Ochyra
 Diphysciales M.Fleisch.
 Diphysciaceae M.Fleisch.
 Timmiidae Ochyra
 Timmiales Ochyra
 Timmiaceae Schimp.
 Encalyptidae Ochyra, Żarnowiec & Bedn.-Ochyra
 Encalyptales Dixon
 Encalyptaceae Schimp.
 Funariidae Ochyra
 Funariales M.Fleisch.
 Funariaceae Schwägr.
 Disceliaceae Schimp.
 Gigaspermidae M.Stech & W.Frey
 Gigaspermales Goffinet, Wickett, O.Werner, Ros,
 A.J.Shaw & C.J.Cox
 Gigaspermaceae Lindb.
 Dicranidae Doweld
 Catoscopiales Ignatov & Ignatova
 Catosciaceae Broth.
 Dicranales H.Philib ex M.Fleisch.
 Timmiellaceae Y.Inoue & H.Tsubota
 Distichiaceae Schimp.
 Hymenolomataceae Ignatov & Fedosov
 Flexitrichaceae Ignatov & Fedosov
 Bryoxiphiaceae Besch.
 Archidiaceae Schimp.
 Micromitriaceae Smyth ex Goffinet &
 Budke
 Leucobryaceae Schimp.
 Amphidiaceae M.Stech
 Aongstroemiaceae De Not.
 Dicranellaceae M.Stech
 Fissidentaceae Schimp.
 Dicranaceae Schimp.
 Calymperaceae Kindb.
 Rhabdoweisiaceae Limpr.
 Schistostegaceae Schimp.
 Bruchiaceae Schimp.
 Ditrichaceae Limpr.
 Pottiaceae Schimp.
 Grimmiales M.Fleisch.
 Saelaniaceae Ignatov & Fedosov
 Seligeriaceae Schimp.
 Ptychomitriaceae Schimp.
 Grimmiaceae Arn.
 Bryidae Engl.
 Hedwigiales Ochyra
 Hedwigiaceae Schimp.
 Bartramiales D.Quandt, N.E.Bell & M.Stech
 Bartramiaceae Schwägr.
 Splachnales Ochyra
 Splachnaceae Grev. & Arn.
 Meesiaceae Schimp.

Bryales Limpr.
 Bryaceae Schwägr.
 Mniaceae Schwägr.
 Orthotrichales Dixon
 Orthotrichaceae Arn.
 Orthodontiales N.E.Bell, A.E.Newton & D.Quandt
 Orthodontiaceae Goffinet
 Aulacomniales N.E.Bell, A.E.Newton & D.Quandt
 Aulacomniaceae Schimp.
 Rhizogoniales Goffinet & W.R.Buck
 Rhizogoniaceae Broth.
 Hookeriales M.Fleisch.
 Hypopterygiaceae Mitt.
 Daltoniaceae Schimp.
 Hookeriaceae Schimp.
 Leucomiaceae Broth.
 Pilotrichaceae Kindb.
 Hypnales W.R.Buck & Vitt
 Fontinalaceae Schimp.
 Plagiotheciaceae M.Fleisch.
 Fabroniaceae Schimp.
 Pterigynandraceae Schimp.
 Habrodontaceae Schimp.
 Climaciaceae Kindb.
 Myriniaceae Schimp.
 Amblystegiaceae G.Roth
 Calliergonaceae Vanderp., Hedenäs,
 C.J.Cox & A.J.Shaw
 Scorpidiaceae Ignatov & Ignatova
 Leskeaceae Schimp.
 Pseudoleskeaceae Schimp.
 Pseudoleskeellaceae Ignatov & Ignatova
 Thuidiaceae Schimp.
 Brachytheciaceae Schimp.
 Hypnaceae Schimp.
 Callicladiaceae Jan Kučera & Ignatov
 Taxiphyllaceae Ignatov
 Pylaisiadelphaceae Goffinet & W.R.Buck
 Jocheniaceae Jan Kučera & Ignatov
 Stereodontaceae Hedenäs, Schlesak &
 D.Quandt
 Pylaisiaceae Schimp.
 Sematophyllaceae Broth.
 Hylocomiaceae M.Fleisch.
 Rhytidiaceae Broth.
 Entodontaceae Kindb.
 Cryphaeaceae Schimp.
 Leucodontaceae Schimp.
 Antitrichiaceae Ignatov & Ignatova
 Neckeraceae Schimp.
 Heterocladiellaceae Ignatov & Fedosov
 Lembophyllaceae Broth.
 Echinodiaceae Broth.
 Myuriaceae M.Fleisch.
 Anomodontaceae Kindb.

List of Taxa

Subdivisions ('-phytina'), subclasses ('-ideae') and suborders ('-ineae'), shown in the taxonomic synopsis above, are not listed in the main checklist, but subfamilies ('-oideae') are included. Tribes and subtribes are included in the Lejeuneaceae, as they are fairly useful divisions.

Hornworts

ANTHOCEROTOPHYTA

ANTHOCEROTOPSIDA DE BARY EX JANCZ.

Anthocerotales Limpr.

Anthocerotaceae Dumort.

1 **Anthoceros** L.

- 1 **A. agrestis** Paton [*Anthoceros punctatus* subsp. *agrestis* (Paton) Damsh., *Anthoceros punctatus* var. *douinii* (R.M.Schust.) Damsh.]

- 2 **A. caucasicus** Steph.

- 3 **A. neesii** Prosk.

- 4 **A. punctatus** L.

Phymatocerotales R.J.Duff

Phymatocerotaceae R.J.Duff

2 **Phymatoceros** Stotler

- 1 **P. bulbiculosus** (Brot.) Stotler, W.T.Doyle & Crand.-Stotl. [*Phaeoceros bulbiculosus* (Brot.) Prosk.]

Notothyladales Hyvönen & Piippo

Notothyladaceae Müll.Frib. ex Prosk.

Notothyloideae Grolle

3 **Notothylas** Sull.

subgenus *Notothylas*

- 1 **N. orbicularis** (Schwein.) Sull.

Phaeocerotideae Hässel

4 **Phaeoceros** Prosk.

- 1 **P. carolinianus** (Michx.) Prosk. [*Phaeoceros laevis* subsp. *carolinianus* (Michx.) Prosk.]

- 2 **P. laevis** (L.) Prosk.

Liverworts

MARCHANTIOPHYTA

HAPLOMITRIOPSIDA STOTLER & CRAND.-STOTL.

Calobryales Hamlin

Haplomitriaceae Dědeček

1 **Haplomitrium** Nees

subgenus *Haplomitrium*

section *Haplomitrium*

- 1 **H. hookeri** (Lyeil ex Sm.) Nees

a var. *hookeri*¹

JUNGERMANNIOPSIDA STOTLER & CRAND.-STOTL.

Jungermanniales H.Klinggr.

Adelanthaceae Grolle

Adelanthoideae K.Feldberg

2 *Adelanthus* Mitt.section *Lindenbergiani* Grolle1 *A. lindenbergianus* (Lehm.) Mitt.3 *Pseudomarsupidium* Herzog1 *P. decipiens* (Hook.) Grolle [*Adelanthus decipiens* (Hook.) Mitt.]

Jamesonielloideae Inoue

4 *Syzygiella* Spruce [*Jamesoniella* (Spruce) F.Lees, *Crossogyna* (R.M.Schust.) Schljakov]subgenus *Syzygiella*1 *S. autumnalis* (DC.) K.Feldberg, Váňa, Hentschel & Heinrichs [*Jamesoniella autumnalis* (DC.) Steph., *Crossogyna autumnalis* (DC.) Schljakov]2 *S. rubricaulis* (Nees) Steph. [*Jamesoniella rubricaulis* (Nees) Grolle]

Anastrophyllaceae L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd.

5 *Anastrepta* (Lindb.) Schiffn.1 *A. orcadensis* (Hook.) Schiffn.6 *Anastrophyllum* (Spruce) Steph.1 *A. alpinum* Steph.²2 *A. assimile* (Mitt.) Steph. [*Anastrophyllum assimile* var. *nardioides* (Lindb.) Damsh.]3 *A. donnianum* (Hook.) Steph.4 *A. joergensenii* Schiffn.5 *A. michauxii* (F.Weber) H.Buch7 *Barbilophozia* Loeskesubgenus *Barbilophozia*1 *B. barbata* (Schmidel ex Schreb.) Loeske [*Lophozia barbata* (Schmidel ex Schreb.) Dumort.]2 *B. hatcheri* (A.Evans) Loeske [*Lophozia hatcheri* (A.Evans) Steph.]3 *B. lycopodioides* (Wallr.) Loeske [*Lophozia lycopodioides* (Wallr.) Cogn.]4 *B. rubescens* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Kartt. & L.Söderstr. [*Lophozia rubescens* R.M.Schust. & Damsh.]subgenus *Sudeticae* (Schljakov) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Pseudolophozia* Konstant. & Vilnet]5 *B. sudetica* (Nees ex Huebener) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Lophozia alpestris* auct. non (Schleich. ex F.Weber) A.Evans, *Lophozia sudetica* (Nees ex Huebener) Grolle, *Pseudolophozia sudetica* (Nees ex Huebener) Konstant. & Vilnet, *Lophozia sudetica* var. *anomala* (Schljakov) Schljakov, *Lophozia debiliformis* R.M.Schust. & Damsh., *Pseudolophozia debiliformis* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Konstant. & Vilnet, *Lophozia debiliformis* var. *concolor* R.M.Schust. & Damsh.]³8 *Biantheridion* (Grolle) Konstant. & Vilnet1 *B. undulifolium* (Nees) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Jamesoniella undulifolia* (Nees) Müll.Frib.]9 *Crossocalyx* Meyl1 *C. hellerianus* (Nees ex Lindenb.) Meyl. [*Anastrophyllum hellerianum* (Nees ex Lindenb.) R.M.Schust.]10 *Gymnocolea* (Dumort.) Dumort.1 *G. borealis* (Frisvoll & Moen) R.M.Schust.2 *G. fascinifera* Potemkin⁴3 *G. inflata* (Huds.) Dumort.a subsp. *acutiloba* (Schiffn.) R.M.Schust. ex L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Gymnocolea acutiloba* (Schiffn.) Müll.Frib.]⁵b subsp. *inflata* [*Gymnocolea inflata* var. *heterostipa* (Carringt. ex Spruce) Müll.-Frib.]11 *Isopaches* H.Buch1 *I. alboviridis* (R.M.Schust.) Schljakov⁶2 *I. bicrenatus* (Schmidel ex Hoffm.) H.Buch [*Lophozia bicrenata* (Schmidel ex Hoffm.) Dumort.]3 *I. decolorans* (Limpr.) H.Buch [*Lophozia decolorans* (Limpr.) Steph.]12 *Neoorthocaulis* L.Söderstr.1 *N. attenuatus* (Mart.) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Barbilophozia attenuata* (Mart.) Loeske, *Orthocaulis attenuatus* (Mart.) A.Evans, *Lophozia attenuata* (Mart.) Dumort.]¹*Haplomitrium hookeri* var. *minutum* (E.O.Campb.) Barthol.-Began occurs in Japan and New Zealand.²*Anastrophyllum alpinum* was synonymised with *Anastrophyllum joergensenii* by Grolle (1964) but reinstated at species level by Long et al. (2006).³*Lophozia debiliformis* was not recognised in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016), following Söderström, De Roo, et al. (2010), although it was sometimes recognised in later publications. It was nested within *Barbilophozia sudetica* in the molecular studies by de Roo et al. (2007) and Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010) although neither type material nor material from the type locality was included. The 'taxon' is common in the mountains of Europe (e.g. in Scandinavia, the Alps) and elsewhere and may be a modification of harsh environments.⁴*Gymnocolea fascinifera* was described from Yamal Peninsula and recently recorded for European Russia from Komi Republic by Potemkin (2008).⁵The taxonomic value of *Gymnocolea inflata* subsp. *acutiloba* is unclear. A detailed study is needed to clarify whether this is an extreme form of *Gymnocolea inflata* s.str.⁶*Isopaches alboviridis* was recently recorded from European Russia in Leningrad (Potemkin and Rozantseva 2015) and Murmansk Provinces (Borovichev 2008).

- 2 **N. binsteadii** (Kaal.) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Barbilophozia binsteadii* (Kaal.) Loeske, *Orthocaulis binsteadii* (Kaal.) H.Buch, *Lophozia binsteadii* (Kaal.) A.Evans]
 - 3 **N. floerkei** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Barbilophozia floerkei* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Loeske, *Orthocaulis floerkei* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) H.Buch, *Lophozia floerkei* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schiffn.]
 - 4 **N. hyperboreus** (R.M.Schust.) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Barbilophozia hyperborea* (R.M.Schust.) Potemkin, *Orthocaulis hyperboreus* (R.M.Schust.) Konstant.]
 - 13 **Orthocaulis** H.Buch
 - 1 **O. atlanticus** (Kaal.) H.Buch [*Barbilophozia atlantica* (Kaal.) Müll.Frib., *Lophozia atlantica* (Kaal.) Müll.Frib.]
 - 2 **O. cavifolius** H.Buch & S.W.Arnell [*Sphenolobus cavifolius* (H.Buch & S.W.Arnell) Müll.Frib., *Anastrophyllum cavifolium* (H.Buch & S.W.Arnell) Lammes, *Lophozia cavifolia* (H.Buch & S.W.Arnell) R.M.Schust.]
 - 14 **Schizophyllopsis** Váňa & L.Söderstr.
 - 1 **S. sphenoloboides** (R.M.Schust.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Anastrophyllum sphenoloboides* R.M.Schust.]⁷
 - 15 **Schljakovia** Konstant. & Vilnet
 - 1 **S. kunzeana** (Huebener) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Barbilophozia kunzeana* (Huebener) Müll.Frib., *Lophozia kunzeana* (Huebener) A.Evans]
 - 16 **Schljakovianthus** Konstant. & Vilnet
 - 1 **S. quadrilobus** (Lindb.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Barbilophozia quadriloba* (Lindb.) Loeske, *Lophozia quadriloba* (Lindb.) A.Evans, *Lophozia quadriloba* var. *glareosa* (Jørg.) Jørg.]
 - 17 **Sphenolobopsis** R.M.Schust. & N.Kitag.
 - 1 **S. pearsonii** (Spruce) R.M.Schust.
 - 18 **Sphenolobus** (Lindb.) Berggr.
 - 1 **S. minutus** (Schreb. ex D.Crantz) Berggr. [*Anastrophyllum minutum* (Schreb. ex D.Crantz) R.M.Schust., *Anastrophyllum minutum* var. *weberi* (Mart.) Kartt.]
 - 2 **S. saxicola** (Schrad.) Steph. [*Anastrophyllum saxicola* (Schrad.) R.M.Schust.]
 - 19 **Tetralophozia** (R.M.Schust.) Schljakov
 - 1 **T. filiformis** (Steph.) Urmi
 - 2 **T. setiformis** (Ehrh.) Schljakov
- Cephaloziaceae Mig.
Cephalozioideae Müll.Frib.
- 20 **Cephalozia** (Dumort.) Dumort.
 - 1 **C. ambigua** C.Massal. [*Cephalozia bicuspidata* var. *paludosa* Jørg. ex Damsh. nom. inval.]
 - 2 **C. bicuspidata** (L.) Dumort.
 - a subsp. **bicuspidata**
 - b subsp. **lammersiana** (Huebener) R.M.Schust.⁸
 - 3 **C. crossii** Spruce⁹
 - 4 **C. lacinulata** (J.B.Jack ex Gottsche & Rabenh.) Spruce
 - 5 **C. macounii** (Austin) Austin
 - 21 **Fuscocephaloziopsis** Fulford [*Pleurocladula* Grolle]
 - 1 **F. affinis** (Lindb. ex Steph.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia affinis* Lindb. ex Steph., *Pleurocladula affinis* (Lindb. ex Steph.) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
 - 2 **F. albescens** (Hook.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Pleurocladula albescens* (Hook.) Grolle]
 - a var. **albescens**
 - b var. **islandica** (Nees) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Pleurocladula albescens* var. *islandica* (Nees) L.Söderstr. & Váňa]
 - 3 **F. catenulata** (Huebener) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia catenulata* (Huebener) Lindb., *Pleurocladula catenulata* (Huebener) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
 - a subsp. **catenulata**¹⁰
 - 4 **F. connivens** (Dicks.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia connivens* (Dicks.) Lindb., *Pleurocladula connivens* (Dicks.) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
 - a subsp. **connivens** [*Cephalozia connivens* var. *compacta* (Warnst.) W.E.Nicholson ex Macvicar]¹¹

⁷*Schizophyllopsis sphenoloboides* was nested within *Anastrophyllum* in the study by Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010) which led Stotler and Crandall-Stotler (2017) to retain it in that genus. As it is the type of *Schizophyllopsis*, this means that the whole genus would disappear. However, Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010) did not include any other member of the genus, or the type of *Anastrophyllum*, in their studies. We thus retain *Schizophyllopsis* pending further studies.

⁸*Cephalozia bicuspidata* subsp. *lammersiana* has a long history of debate on whether it is worth recognizing at any level. The issue requires a molecular study before it can be resolved.

⁹*Cephalozia crossii* was reported from the Canary Islands (Schäfer-Verwimp and Váňa in Ellis, Afonina, et al. 2018).

¹⁰*Fuscocephaloziopsis catenulata* subsp. *nipponica* (S.Hatt.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. occurs in SE Asia.

¹¹*Fuscocephaloziopsis connivens* subsp. *fissa* (Steph.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. occurs in Africa and SE Asia and subsp. *sandwicensis* (Mont.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. in Hawaii, Tahiti and Central America.

- 5 **F. crassifolia** (Lindenb. & Gottsche) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia crassifolia* (Lindenb. & Gottsche) Fulford]
- 6 **F. leucantha** (Spruce) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia leucantha* Spruce, *Pleurocladula leucantha* (Spruce) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky, *Cephalozia leucantha* var. *robusta* Schljakov]
- 7 **F. loitlesbergeri** (Schiffn.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia loitlesbergeri* Schiffn., *Pleurocladula loitlesbergeri* (Schiffn.) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
- 8 **F. lunulifolia** (Dumort.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia lunulifolia* (Dumort.) Dumort., *Pleurocladula lunulifolia* (Dumort.) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
- 9 **F. macrostachya** (Kaal.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia macrostachya* Kaal., *Pleurocladula macrostachya* (Kaal.) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
- a subsp. **macrostachya**¹²
- i. var. **macrostachya**
- ii. var. **spiniflora** (Schiffn.) Váňa & L.Söderstr.
- 10 **F. pleniceps** (Austin) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Cephalozia pleniceps* (Austin) Lindb., *Pleurocladula pleniceps* (Austin) Konstant., Vilnet & Troitsky]
- a var. **pleniceps** [*Cephalozia pleniceps* var. *sphagnorum* (C.Massal.) Jørg.]¹³
- 22 **Nowellia** Mitt.
section *Nowellia*
- 1 **N. curvifolia** (Dicks.) Mitt.
- Odontoschismatoideae H.Buch ex Grolle.
- 23 **Odontoschisma** (Dumort.) Dumort. [*Cladopodiella* H.Buch]
- section *Cladopodiella* (H.Buch) Gradst., S.C.Aranda & Vanderp.
- 1 **O. francisci** (Hook.) L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Cladopodiella francisci* (Hook.) Jørg.]
- section *Denudata* R.M.Schust.
- 2 **O. denudatum** (Mart.) Dumort.
a subsp. **denudatum**¹⁴
- 3 **O. elongatum** (Lindb.) A.Evans
- 4 **O. macounii** (Austin) Underw.
section *Neesii* Gradst., S.C.Aranda & Vanderp.
- 5 **O. fluitans** (Nees) L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Cladopodiella fluitans* (Nees) H.Buch]
- section *Odontoschisma*
- 6 **O. sphagni** (Dicks.) Dumort. [*Odontoschisma prostratum* (Sw.) Trevis.]¹⁵
- Cephaloziellaceae Douin¹⁶
- 24 **Cephaloziella** (Spruce) Schiffn. [*Dichiton* Mont.]¹⁷
subgenus *Cephaloziella*
- 1 **C. arctogena** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. [*Cephaloziella rubella* subsp. *arctogena* (R.M.Schust.) R.M.Schust. & Damsh.]
- 2 **C. aspericaulis** Jørg.
- 3 **C. baumgartneri** Schiffn.
- 4 **C. divaricata** (Sm.) Schiffn.
a var. **divaricata** [*Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *rupestris* (C.E.O.Jensen) Damsh. nom. inval.]
- b var. **scabra** (M.Howe) Haynes [*Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *asperifolia* (Taylor) Damsh.]¹⁸
- 5 **C. elachista** (J.B.Jack ex Gottsche & Rabenh.) Schiffn.
a var. **elachista**¹⁹
- 6 **C. elegans** (Heeg) Schiffn. [*Cephaloziella rubella* var. *elegans* (Heeg) R.M.Schust.]
- 7 **C. grimsulana** (J.B.Jack ex Gottsche & Rabenh.) Lacout.
- 8 **C. hampeana** (Nees) Schiffn. ex Loeske [*Cephaloziella hampeana* var. *subtilis* (Velen) Macvicar]
- 9 **C. massalongi** (Spruce) Müll.Frib. [*Cephaloziella massalongi* var. *compacta* (Jørg.) Müll.Frib.]
- 10 **C. nicholsonii** Douin

¹²*Fuscocephaloziopsis macrostachya* subsp. *australis* (R.M.Schust.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. occurs in SE USA.

¹³*Fuscocephaloziopsis pleniceps* var. *caroliniana* (R.M.Schust.) Váňa & L.Söderstr. occurs in SE USA.

¹⁴*Odontoschisma denudatum* subsp. *naviculare* (Steph.) Gradst., S.C.Aranda & Vanderp. occurs in E Asia and subsp. *sandvicense* (Ångstr.) Gradst., S.C.Aranda & Vanderp. in Japan and Hawaii.

¹⁵*Odontoschisma prostratum* was recently synonymised by Aranda et al. (2014) based on molecular data.

¹⁶Cephaloziellaceae is here treated in a very broad sense following Váňa et al. (2013). Several genera (*Obtusifolium*, *Oleolophozia*, *Protolophozia*) have recently been excluded from other families and been indicated to belong closer to Cephaloziellaceae, but there is no comprehensive study of this phylogenetic region. To avoid monogeneric families of doubtful value the World Checklist (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016) included everything in the only available family name, Cephaloziellaceae, as a sort of 'superfamily', which we are following here.

¹⁷*Cephaloziella* is one of the most difficult liverwort genera. Almost all taxa are difficult to determine, and their taxonomy and distribution is poorly understood. Bell et al. (2013) provided evidence that the molecular data do not match morphological identifications. Type-based studies using molecular data are urgently needed.

¹⁸The taxonomic value of *Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *scabra* is controversial. In Central Europe var. *scabra* intergrades with var. *divaricata* and is possibly only a morph of shady habitats (Köckinger 2017).

¹⁹*Cephaloziella elachista* var. *spinophylla* (C.Gao) C.Gao occurs in China.

- 11 **C. phyllacantha** (C.Massal. & Carestia) Müll.Frib.
- 12 **C. polystratosa** (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Konstant. [*Cephaloziella divaricata* var. *polystratosa* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Potemkin]²⁰
- 13 **C. rubella** (Nees) Warnst. [*Cephaloziella rubella* var. *sullivantii* (Austin) Müll.Frib. ex R.M.Schust., *Cephaloziella rubella* var. *bifida* (Lindb.) Douin, *Cephaloziella rubella* var. *pulchella* (C.E.O.Jensen) R.M.Schust.]
- 14 **C. spinigera** (Lindb.) Jørg. [*Cephaloziella spinigera* f. *striatula* (C.E.O.Jensen) Damsh., *Cephaloziella subdentata* Warnst.]
- 15 **C. stellulifera** (Taylor ex Carrington & Pearson) Croz. [*Cephaloziella stellulifera* var. *limprichtii* (Warnst.) Macvicar]
- 16 **C. uncinata** R.M.Schust.
a var. **uncinata**²¹
- 17 **C. varians** (Gottsche) Steph. [*Cephaloziella alpina* Douin, *Cephaloziella arctica* Bryhn & Douin, *Cephaloziella varians* var. *arctica* (Bryhn & Douin) Damsh., *Cephaloziella varians* var. *scabra* (S.W.Arnell) Damsh.]
subgenus *Dichiton* (Mont.) Müll.Frib.
- 18 **C. calyculata** (Durieu & Mont.) Müll.Frib.
- 19 **C. integerrima** (Lindb.) Warnst. [*Dichiton integerrimum* (Lindb.) H.Buch, *Cephaloziella integerrima* var. *obtusa* Müll.Frib.]
subgenus *Evansia* (Douin & Schiffn.) Müll.Frib.
- 20 **C. dentata** (Raddi) Steph.
subgenus *Prionolobus* (Spruce) Müll.Frib.
- 21 **C. granatensis** (J.B.Jack ex Steph.) Fulford
- 22 **C. turneri** (Hook.) Müll.Frib.
- 25 **Obtusifolium** S.W.Arnell
1 **O. obtusum** (Lindb.) S.W.Arnell (*Lophozia obtusa* (Lindb.) A.Evans)
- 26 **Oleolophozia** L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd.
1 **O. perssonii** (H.Buch & S.W.Arnell) L.Söderstr., De Roo & Hedd. [*Lophozia perssonii* H.Buch & S.W.Arnell, *Lophozia perssonii* (H.Buch & S.W.Arnell) Konstant. & Vilnet]
- 27 **Protolophozia** (R.M.Schust.) Schljakov
1 **P. elongata** (Steph.) Schljakov [*Lophozia elongata* Steph.]
2 **P. herzogiana** (E.A.Hodgs. & Grolle) Váňa & L.Söderstr. [*Lophozia herzogiana* E.A.Hodgs. & Grolle]
- Lophoziaceae Cavers
- 28 **Heterogemma** (Jørg.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Massularia* Schljakov nom. illeg.]
1 **H. capitata** (Hook.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Lophozia capitata* (Hook.) Macoun]
2 **H. laxa** (Lindb.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Lophozia laxa* (Lindb.) Grolle, *Massularia laxa* (Lindb.) Schljakov]
- 29 **Lophozia** (Dumort.) Dumort.²²
1 **L. ascendens** (Warnst.) R.M.Schust. [*Lophozia gracillima* H.Buch]
2 **L. ciliata** Damsh., L.Söderstr. & H.Weibull
3 **L. fuscovirens** Bakalin & Vilnet²³
4 **L. guttulata** (Lindb. & Arnell) A.Evans [*Lophozia porphyroleuca* (Nees) Schiffn. nom. illeg., *Lophozia longiflora* auct. (sensu Grolle and Long 2000; Söderström, Urmi, et al. 2002; Damsholt 2002), *Lophozia longiflora* var. *guttulata* (Lindb. & Arnell) Schljakov]²⁴
5 **L. lantratoviae** Bakalin²⁵
6 **L. longiflora** (Nees) Schiffn. [*Lophozia ventricosa* var. *longiflora* (Nees) Macoun, *Lophozia ventricosa* var. *uliginosa* auct. (sensu Söderström, Urmi, et al. 2002; Damsholt 2002)]²⁶
7 **L. murmanica** Kaal. [*Lophozia groenlandica* auct. (sensu Grolle and Long 2000; Söderström, Urmi, et al. 2002), *Lophozia wenzelii* var. *groenlandica* auct. (sensu Bakalin 2005; Konstantinova, Bakalin, et al. 2009), *Lophozia confertifolia* auct. (sensu Konstantinova, Potemkin, et al. 1992),

²⁰*Cephaloziella polystratosa* was elevated to species rank by Konstantinova (2000b). It is reported from several places in European Russia and Svalbard.

²¹*Cephaloziella uncinata* var. *brevigyna* R.M.Schust. & Damsh. and var. *sphagnicola* R.M.Schust. occur in North America. Schuster (1988; cf. also Damsholt 2013) also described a var. *mamillosa* R.M.Schust. & Damsh. from Greenland, but that name is invalid and we do not validate it here.

²²The genus *Lophozia* includes many taxonomically and nomenclaturally problematic taxa, as outlined in Söderström, Váňa, et al. (2013).

²³*Lophozia fuscovirens* was recently described from the Russian Far East (Bakalin and Vilnet 2019) and is found also on Svalbard (N. Konstantinova in prep.).

²⁴For *Lophozia guttulata*, see footnote on *Lophozia longiflora*.

²⁵*Lophozia lantratoviae* is a recently described species reported from Caucasus by Konstantinova, Akatova, et al. (2009).

²⁶Since Schljakov (1980), *Lophozia longiflora* has been used to include *Lophozia guttulata*, a species mostly restricted to moist dead wood habitats. *Lophozia longiflora* was lectotypified by Bakalin (2016). The lectotype corresponds to the concept of Müller (1954), Saukel (1985), Meinunger and Schröder (2007), Bakalin (2016) and Köckinger (2017), describing a species occurring mostly on peaty soil and in rocky habitats, but not the concept of Grolle and Long (2000), which corresponds to our *Lophozia guttulata*.

- Lophozia heteromorpha* R.M.Schust. & Damsh.²⁷
- 8 ***L. savicziae*** Schljakov [*Lophozia silvicola* var. *grandiretis* H.Buch & S.W.Arnell, *Lophozia ventricosa* var. *grandiretis* (H.Buch & S.W.Arnell) R.M.Schust. & Damsh., *Lophozia murmanica* auct. (sensu Schljakov 1969)]
 - 9 ***L. schusteriana*** Schljakov [*Lophozia groenlandica* auct. (sensu Schuster 1969)]²⁸
 - 10 ***L. silvicola*** H.Buch [*Lophozia ventricosa* auct. (sensu Müller 1954; Schljakov 1980; Meinunger and Schröder 2007; Köckinger 2017; non Grolle and Long 2000), *Lophozia ventricosa* var. *silvicola* (H.Buch) E.W.Jones]²⁹
 - 11 ***L. silvicoloides*** N.Kitag.³⁰
 - 12 ***L. subapiculata*** R.M.Schust. & Damsh.³¹
 - 13 ***L. ventricosa*** (Dicks.) Dumort. [*Lophozia groenlandica* auct. (sensu Schljakov 1980, 1998), *Lophozia confertifolia* auct. (sensu Schljakov 1975, 1998; Ștefănuț 2008), *Lophozia murmanica* auct. (sensu Schljakov 1970), *Lophozia ventricosa* var. *confusa* R.M.Schust.]³²
 - 14 ***L. wenzelii*** (Nees) Steph. [*Lophozia groenlandica* auct. (sensu Damsholt 1994, 2002; Ștefănuț 2008), *Lophozia confertifolia* Schiffn. (sensu Damsholt 2002; Köckinger 2017), *Lophozia ventricosa* var. *uliginosa* Breidl. ex Schiffn., *Lophozia iremelensis* Schljakov]³³
 - a var. ***lapponica*** H.Buch & S.W.Arnell
 - b var. ***litoralis*** (Arnell) Bakalin
 - c var. ***massularioides*** Bakalin
 - d var. ***wenzelii***
- 30 ***Lophozioopsis*** Konstant. & Vilnet
 - 1 ***L. excisa*** (Dicks.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Lophozia excisa* (Dicks.) Dumort.]
 - a var. ***elegans*** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Schistochilopsis elegans* (R.M. Schust.) Konstant.]
 - b var. ***excisa*** [*Lophozia excisa* var. *cylindracea* (Dumort.) Müll.Frib.]³⁴
 - 2 ***L. jurensis*** (Meyl. ex Müll.Frib.) Mamontov & Vilnet [*Lophozia jurensis* Meyl. ex Müll. Frib., *Lophozia propagulifera* auct. eur., *Lophozioopsis propagulifera* auct. eur., *Lophozia latifolia* R.M.Schust., *Lophozioopsis latifolia* (R.M.Schust.) Köckinger]³⁵
 - 3 ***L. longidens*** (Lindb.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Lophozia longidens* (Lindb.) Macoun]
 - a subsp. ***arctica*** (R.M.Schust.) Váša & L.Söderstr. [*Lophozioopsis rubrigemma* f. *arctica* (R.M.Schust.) Bakalin]
 - b subsp. ***longidens***
 - 4 ***L. pellucida*** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. & Vilnet [*Lophozia pellucida* R.M.Schust.]

²⁷*Lophozia murmanica* was placed in synonymy with *Lophozia groenlandica* with a question mark (together with *Lophozia heteromorpha*, also with a question mark) by Schljakov (1998). This concept has led to questionable reports of *Lophozia murmanica* from many areas of Europe.

²⁸*Lophozia schusteriana* is a new name given to *Lophozia groenlandica* sensu Schuster (1969) by Schljakov (1975). Schljakov also rejected all reports from Europe but Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010) reported it later from Svalbard.

²⁹For *Lophozia silvicola*, see footnote under *Lophozia ventricosa*.

³⁰*Lophozia silvicoloides* is originally described from E Asia and recently reported from Svalbard (Vilnet, Milyutina, et al. 2005) and European Russia in Murmansk Province and the Republic of Bashkortostan (Bakalin 2001).

³¹*Lophozia subapiculata* is a critical taxon that was synonymised with *Lophozia ventricosa* by Bakalin (2005) but recognised as a separate species and reported from Svalbard by Konstantinova and Savchenko (2018).

³²The *Lophozia ventricosa/wenzelii* complex has never been studied in detail worldwide using both molecular and morphological methods. Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010) and de Roo et al. (2007) concentrated on other problems and did not include a sufficient number of specimens of these and related taxa to include the full morphological variation of this group. The taxonomy proposed here is based mostly on morphological studies (which, however, are contradictory!) and is therefore provisional pending future research.

The name *Lophozia ventricosa* has been applied to different concepts since Buch (1929) described *Lophozia silvicola* (see also Buch 1932) and has often included the latter as synonym. The neotype chosen by Grolle and Long (2000) for *Lophozia ventricosa* define it as different from *Lophozia silvicola*. However, there are some doubts if this neotype represents *Lophozia ventricosa* sensu Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) or is a form of *Lophozia wenzelii* (see Meinunger and Schröder 2007; Köckinger 2017). *Lophozia ventricosa* is here understood as a plant with the overall morphology and anatomy of *Lophozia silvicola* but showing homogeneous granular oil bodies. The neotype of Grolle and Long (2000) needs a reinvestigation as it approaches what we understand as *Lophozia wenzelii*.

³³*Lophozia wenzelii* is very close to *Lophozia ventricosa* according to molecular studies by De Roo et al. (2007) and Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010), but refer to the footnote under *Lophozia ventricosa* concerning the neotype of the latter species. Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) did not accept any subspecific taxa but we list some here accepted in the revision of *Lophozia* for Russia (Bakalin 2005) to draw attention to the need for further studies of this complex.

Lophozia groenlandica has been used in at least three different senses (see Söderström, Váša, et al. 2013). Although being one of the oldest names in the complex, we refrain from using it in any sense until its affinity is better defined. Schljakov (in Konstantinova, Potemkin, et al. 1992) proposed to reject the name *Lophozia groenlandica* (but never formally did it) and changed it for *Lophozia confertifolia*.

Lophozia confertifolia has also been used in several senses and we here refrain to use it in any specific sense until it is lectotypified (and possibly epi-typtified if needed).

³⁴*Lophozioopsis excisa* var. *infuscata* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Konstant. & Vilnet and var. *succulenta* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Konstant. & Vilnet. occur in arctic North America and Siberia.

³⁵*Lophozioopsis jurensis* is a problematic taxon. It was synonymised with *Lophozia latifolia* by Schljakov (1980) and with *Lophozia propagulifera* by Bakalin (2005). Borovichev and Mamontov (2017; see also Köckinger 2017) rejected the synonymy, as European specimens differed molecularly from specimens named *Lophozioopsis propagulifera* from Kamchatka. However, there is as yet no study to determine whether *Lophozioopsis latifolia* (type from arctic North America), specimens of *Lophozioopsis propagulifera* from the Southern Hemisphere (type from South Georgia) and *Lophozioopsis jurensis* (type from the Alps) are genetically different. We here list only one species, assuming that the Southern Hemisphere taxon is different, and following Schljakov (1980) in regarding *Lophozioopsis latifolia* as a synonym of *Lophozioopsis jurensis*.

- a var. **minor** (R.M.Schust.) L.Söderstr. & Váňa
 b var. **pellucida**
- 5 **L. polaris** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. & Vilnet
 [*Lophozia polaris* (R.M.Schust.)
 R.M.Schust & Damsh.]
 a var. **polaris**
 b var. **sphagnorum** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. &
 Vilnet
- 6 **L. rubrigemma** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. & Vilnet
 [*Lophozia rubrigemma* R.M.Schust.]
- 31 **Trilophozia** (R.M.Schust.) Bakalin
 1 **T. quinqueidentata** (Huds.) Bakalin [*Tritomaria*
quinqueidentata (Huds.) H.Buch, *Trito-*
maria quinqueidentata subsp. *turgida*
 (Lindb.) Damsh., *Trilophozia quinque-*
identata subsp. *turgida* (Lindb.) Kon-
stant., Tritomaria quinqueidentata
f. gracilis (C.E.O.Jensen) R.M.Schust.,
- Tritomaria quinqueidentata* var.
dentata S.W.Arnell nom. inval., *Trito-*
maria quinqueidentata var. *grandiretis*
 H.Buch & S.W.Arnell]
 a var. **quinqueidentata**³⁶
- 32 **Tritomaria** Schiffn. ex Loeske
 1 **T. exsecta** (Schmidel) Schiffn. ex Loeske
 a subsp. **exsecta**³⁷
 2 **T. exsectiformis** (Breidl.) Schiffn. ex Loeske
 a subsp. **arctica** R.M.Schust.
 b subsp. **exsectiformis**³⁸
 3 **T. scitula** (Taylor) Jørg.
- Scapaniaceae Mig.
- 33 **Diplophyllum** (Dumort.) Dumort.
 section *Diplophyllum*
 1 **D. albicans** (L.) Dumort.
 section *Protodiplophyllum* (R.M.Schust.) Váňa &
 L.Söderstr.
 2 **D. obtusatum** (R.M.Schust.) R.M.Schust.³⁹
- 3 **D. obtusifolium** (Hook.) Dumort.
 a subsp. **obtusifolium**⁴⁰
- 4 **D. taxifolium** (Wahlenb.) Dumort.
 a var. **taxifolium** [*Diplophyllum taxifolium*
 var. *macrostictum* H.Buch]⁴¹
- 34 **Douinia** (C.E.O.Jensen) H.Buch
 1 **D. ovata** (Dicks.) H.Buch
- 35 **Pseudotritomaria** Konstant. & Vilnet
 1 **P. heterophylla** (R.M.Schust.) Konstant. &
 Vilnet⁴²
- 36 **Saccobasis** H.Buch
 1 **S. polita** (Nees) H.Buch [*Tritomaria polita*
 (Nees) Jørg.]
 2 **S. polymorpha** (R.M.Schust.) Schljakov [*Tritomaria*
polita subsp. *polymorpha* R.M.Schust.]⁴³
- 37 **Scapania** (Dumort.) Dumort.
 subgenus *Gracilidae* (H.Buch) Váňa, Hentschel,
 Joch.Müll. & Heinrichs
 1 **S. gracilis** Lindb.
 subgenus *Plicatocalyx* Müll.Frib.
 section *Planifoliae* (Müll.Frib.) Potemkin
 2 **S. nimbose** Taylor
 3 **S. ornithopodioides**⁴⁴ (With.) Waddell
 subgenus *Scapania*
 section *Aequilobae* (Müll.Frib.) H.Buch
 4 **S. aequiloba** (Schwägr.) Dumort.
 5 **S. aspera** M.Bernet & Bernet
 section *Apiculatae* H.Buch
 6 **S. apiculata** Spruce
 7 **S. carinthiaca** J.B.Jack ex Lindb.⁴⁵
 a var. **carinthiaca**
 b var. **massalongi** Müll.Frib.
 8 **S. umbrosa** (Schrad.) Dumort.
 section *Compactae* (Müll.Frib.) H.Buch
 9 **S. compacta** (Roth) Dumort.
 10 **S. kaurinii** Ryan

³⁶*Trilophozia quinqueidentata* var. *assymetrica* (Horik.) L.Söderstr. & Váňa occurs in E Asia. *Tritomaria quinqueidentata* is a polymorphic species with many infraspecific taxa described, but the value of them are questioned. The only infrataxon known to be included in a molecular study (subsp. *turgida*) was nested among other specimens morphologically belonging to subsp. *quinqueidentata* (De Roo et al. 2007).

³⁷*Tritomaria exsecta* subsp. *novaezealandia* J.J.Engel occurs in New Zealand.

³⁸*Tritomaria exsectiformis* subsp. *camerunensis* S.W.Arnell ex Váňa occurs in Africa.

³⁹*Diplophyllum obtusatum* is close to or possibly conspecific with *Diplophyllum obtusifolium*, differing mainly in being autoicous vs. paroicous. Urmi (2017) regarded them as conspecific but did not formally treat them as such. In addition, Bakalin and Vilnet (2018) treated all reports of both species from Asia as belonging to their new species, *Diplophyllum sibiricum* Vilnet & Bakalin, and regarded *Diplophyllum obtusatum* as an American taxon of unclear status. However, they did not include any American or European specimen of *Diplophyllum obtusatum* to confirm this conclusion.

⁴⁰*Diplophyllum obtusifolium* subsp. *domesticum* (Gottsche) Váňa occurs in the Subantarctic.

⁴¹*Diplophyllum taxifolium* var. *mucronatum* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.

⁴²*Pseudotritomaria heterophylla* is reported from Franz Josef Land but "the material is poor" (Konstantinova and Potemkin 1996) and the taxon was not included in the list of Grolle and Long (2000). We include it here with some hesitation.

⁴³*Saccobasis polymorpha* was included (as *Tritomaria polymorpha*) in *Tritomaria polita* by Grolle and Long (2000).

⁴⁴Withering (1776) originally spelt the species epithet of *Scapania ornithopodioides* as "*ornithopoides*", a spelling Potemkin (2019) argued should be retained, referring to ICN Art. 60.1 (Turland et al. 2018). However, Grolle (1973) argued that "*ornithopoides*" is bad Latin and in addition that Withering referred to Dillenius' pre-Linnean name "... *ornithopodii minor* ...". Thus Grolle (1973) rejected the original spelling as an orthographic or typographic error, which has been widely accepted and is followed here.

⁴⁵There are two morphotypes of *Scapania carinthiaca* (*Scapania carinthiaca* s.str. and *Scapania massalongi*), which were for a long time treated as separate taxa (Müller 1954), before being synonymised by Potemkin (1999). Most records in Europe belong to the *massalongi*-morphotype, while the *carinthiaca*-morphotype is very rare. Further studies with fertile plants are desirable, especially as two morphotypes can be distinguished in the Alps, following Meuninger and Schröder (2007) and others.

- 11 *S. spitsbergensis* (Lindb.) Müll.Frib.
section *Curtae* (Müll.Frib.) H.Buch
- 12 *S. curta* (Mart.) Dumort.
a var. *curta*
b var. *grandiretis* R.M.Schust.
c var. *isoloba* R.M.Schust.
- 13 *S. helvetica* Gottsche
- 14 *S. irrigua* (Nees) Nees
a subsp. *irrigua* [*Scapania irrigua* var. *rubescens* H.Buch]
b subsp. *rufescens* (Loeske) R.M.Schust.
- 15 *S. lingulata* H.Buch
a var. *lingulata*
b var. *microphylla* (Warnst.) R.M.Schust.
- 16 *S. mucronata* H.Buch
- 17 *S. obcordata* (Berggr.) S.W.Arnell [*Scapania paradoxa* R.M.Schust.]
- 18 *S. parvifolia* Warnst.
- 19 *S. praetervisa* Meyl. [*Scapania mucronata* subsp. *praetervisa* (Meyl.) R.M.Schust.]
- 20 *S. scandica* (Arnell & H.Buch) Macvicar
a var. *argutedentata* H.Buch
b var. *grandiretis* (Schljakov) Schljakov
c var. *scandica*⁴⁶
- 21 *S. uliginosa* (Lindenb.) Dumort.
- 22 *S. zemliae* S.W.Arnell
section *Cuspiduligeræ* H.Buch
- 23 *S. cuspiduligera* (Nees) Müll.Frib.
a var. *cuspiduligera*⁴⁷
- section *Hyperboreæ* Váňa, Hentschel, Joch.Müll. & Heinrichs
- 24 *S. hyperborea* Jørg.
- 25 *S. paludicola* Loeske & Müll.Frib. [*Scapania paludicola* var. *rufescens* Damsh. nom. inval.]
a var. *paludicola*⁴⁸
b var. *rotundiloba* R.M.Schust. ex Konstant. & L.Söderstr.
- 26 *S. tundræ* (Arnell) H.Buch
section *Kaalaasia* (H.Buch) Jørg.
- 27 *S. calcicola* (Arnell & J.Perss.) Ingham
- 28 *S. gymnostomophila* Kaal.
- 29 *S. ligulifolia* R.M.Schust.
section *Nemorosæ* (Müll.Frib.) H.Buch
- 30 *S. crassiretis* Bryhn
- 31 *S. degenii* Schiffn. ex Müll.Frib. [*Scapania brevicaulis* auct. eur. non Taylor, *Scapania degenii* var. *dubia* R.M.Schust., *Scapania brevicaulis* var. *dubia* (R.M.Schust.) Damsh.]⁴⁹
- 32 *S. nemorea* (L.) Grolle
section *Scapania*
- 33 *S. obscura* (Arnell & C.E.O.Jensen) Schiffn.
- 34 *S. paludosa* (Müll.Frib.) Müll.Frib. [*Scapania paludosa* var. *isoloba* Müll.Frib., *Scapania paludosa* var. *rubiginosa* Müll.Frib., *Scapania paludosa* var. *vogesiacæ* Müll.Frib.]
- 35 *S. subalpina* (Nees ex Lindenb.) Dumort.
a var. *subalpina*⁵⁰
- 36 *S. undulata* (L.) Dumort. [*Scapania undulata* var. *aequatiformis* (De Not.) C.Massal. & Carestia, *Scapania undulata* var. *dentata* (Dumort.) Jørg., *Scapania undulata* var. *oakesii* (Austin) H.Buch]
- section *Scapaniella* (H.Buch) Potemkin
- 37 *S. glaucocephala* (Taylor) Austin
a var. *glaucocephala*⁵¹
- 38 *S. scapanioides* (C.Massal.) Grolle [*Scapania glaucocephala* var. *scapanioides* (C.Massal.) Damsh.]
- section *Simmonsiae* (R.M.Schust.) Váňa, Hentschel, Joch.Müll. & Heinrichs
- 39 *S. simmonsii* Bryhn & Kaal.
section *Sphaeriferae* Konstant. & Potemkin
- 40 *S. sphaerifera* H.Buch & Tuom.
section *Verrucosæ* Potemkin
- 41 *S. verrucosa* Heeg
- 38 *Schistochilopsis* (N.Kitag.) Konstant.
- 1 *S. grandiretis* (Lindb. ex Kaal.) Konstant. [*Lophozia grandiretis* (Lindb. ex Kaal.) Schiffn., *Lophozia grandiretis* var. *parviretis* R.M.Schust., *Lophozia grandiretis* var. *proteidea* (Arnell) Arnell]
- 2 *S. hyperarctica* Konstant. & L.Söderstr. [*Lophozia hyperarctica* R.M.Schust.]
- 3 *S. incisa* (Schräd.) Konstant. [*Lophozia incisa* (Schräd.) Dumort., *Massularia incisa* (Schräd.) Schljakov, *Schistochilopsis incisa* var. *inermis* (Müll.Frib.) Konstant.]
- 4 *S. opacifolia* (Culm. ex Meyl.) Konstant. [*Lophozia opacifolia* Culm. ex Meyl., *Lophozia incisa* subsp. *opacifolia* (Culm. ex Meyl.) R.M.Schust. & Damsh.]
- Acrobolbaceae E.A.Hodgs.
Acrobolboideae R.M.Schust. ex Briscoe

⁴⁶*Scapania scandica* var. *dimorpha* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America⁴⁷*Scapania cuspiduligera* var. *diplophyllopsis* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.⁴⁸*Scapania paludicola* var. *viridigemma* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.⁴⁹*Scapania degenii* was synonymised with *Scapania brevicaulis* by Potemkin (1998) but recognised by Konstantinova, Bakalin, et al. (2009). *Scapania brevicaulis* s.str. is an American taxon that has never been reported from Europe without *Scapania degenii* being included as a synonym.⁵⁰*Scapania subalpina* var. *haynesiae* Frye & L.Clark and var. *muddiae* C.D.Bird & W.S.Hong occur in North America.⁵¹*Scapania glaucocephala* var. *saxicola* (R.M.Schust.) Potemkin occurs in North America.

39 **Acrobolbus** Nees [*Tylimanthus* Mitt.]

- 1 **A. azoricus** (Grolle & Perss.) Briscoe [*Tylimanthus azoricus* Grolle & Perss.]
- 2 **A. madeirensis** (Grolle & Perss.) Briscoe [*Tylimanthus madeirensis* Grolle & Perss.]
- 3 **A. wilsonii** Nees
 - a var. **wilsonii**⁵²

Antheliaceae R.M.Schust.

40 **Anthelia** (Dumort.) Dumort.

- 1 **A. julacea** (L.) Dumort.
- 2 **A. juratzkana** (Limpr.) Trevis.

Arnelliaceae Nakai

41 **Arnellia** Lindb.

- 1 **A. fennica** (Gottsche) Lindb.

Calypogeiaceae Arnell

42 **Calypogeia** Raddi

subgenus *Asperifoliae* (Warnst.) R.M.Schust.

- 1 **C. arguta** Nees & Mont.

subgenus *Calypogeia*

- 2 **C. azorica** Bischl.
- 3 **C. azurea** Stotler & Crotz
- 4 **C. fissa** (L.) Raddi
 - a subsp. **fissa**
 - b subsp. **neogaea** R.M.Schust.
 - c var. **paludosa** (Warnst.) Damsh.⁵³
- 5 **C. integristipula** Steph.
- 6 **C. muelleriana** (Schiffn.) Müll.Frib.
 - a subsp. **muelleriana** [*Calypogeia muelleriana* var. **erecta** (Müll.Frib.) Müll.Frib.]⁵⁴
- 7 **C. neesiana** (C.Massal. & Carestia) Müll.Frib.
 - a subsp. **neesiana** [*Calypogeia neesiana* var. **hygrophila** Müll.Frib., *Calypogeia neesiana* var. **repanda** (Müll.Frib.) Meyl.]⁵⁵
- 8 **C. sphagnicola** (Arnell & J.Perss.) Warnst. & Loeske
- 9 **C. suecica** (Arnell & J.Perss.) Müll.Frib.

43 **Mnioloma** Herzog

subgenus *Caracoma* (Bischl.) R.M.Schust.

- 1 **M. fuscum** (Lehm.) R.M.Schust.

Endogemmaceae Konstant.⁵⁶44 **Endogemma** Konstant.

- 1 **E. caespiticia** (Lindenb.) Konstant., Vilnet & A.V.Troitsky [*Jungermannia caespiticia* Lindenb.]

Geocalycaceae H.Klinggr.

45 **Geocalyx** Nees

- 1 **G. graveolens** (Schrad.) Nees

Gymnomitriaceae H.Klinggr.

Gymnomitrioideae T.Jensen

46 **Gymnomitrium** Corda [*Apomarsupella* R.M.Schust.]

- 1 **G. adustum** Nees [*Marsupella adusta* (Nees) Spruce]
- 2 **G. alpinum** (Gottsche ex Husn.) Schiffn. [*Marsupella alpina* (Gottsche ex Husn.) Bernet]
- 3 **G. brevissimum** (Dumort.) Warnst. [*Marsupella brevissima* (Dumort.) Grolle]
- 4 **G. commutatum** (Limpr.) Schiffn. [*Marsupella commutata* (Limpr.) Bernet]
- 5 **G. concinnatum** (Lightf.) Corda
- 6 **G. corallioides** Nees
- 7 **G. crenulatum** Gottsche ex Carrington
- 8 **G. obtusum** Lindb.
- 9 **G. revolutum** (Nees) H.Philib. [*Apomarsupella revoluta* (Nees) R.M.Schust.]
 - a subsp. **revolutum**⁵⁷

47 **Marsupella** Dumort.

- 1 **M. andreaeoides** (Lindb.) Müll.Frib.
- 2 **M. apiculata** Schiffn. [*Gymnomitrium apiculatum* (Schiffn.) Müll.Frib.]
- 3 **M. aquatica** (Lindenb.) Schiffn. [*Marsupella emarginata* subsp. **aquatica** (Lindenb.) Meyl., *Marsupella emarginata* var. **aquatica** (Lindenb.) Dumort.]⁵⁸
- 4 **M. arctica** (Berggr.) Bryhn & Kaal.
- 5 **M. boeckii** (Austin) Lindb. ex Kaal.
- 6 **M. condensata** (Ångstr. ex C.Hartm.) Lindb. ex Kaal.
- 7 **M. emarginata** (Ehrh.) Dumort. [*Marsupella emarginata* var. **pearsonii** (Schiffn. ex Macvicar) Jørg.]

⁵²*Acrobolbus wilsonii* var. *andinus* Spruce occurs in South America. Whether it belongs to *Acrobolbus wilsonii* or some other species is unclear, as *Acrobolbus wilsonii* is normally considered to be a European endemic.

⁵³Damsholt (2017) transferred *Calypogeia sphagnicola* f. *paludosa* (Warnst.) R.M.Schust. to *Calypogeia fissa*. Buczkowska et al. (2018) included both 'f. *sphagnicola*' and 'f. *paludosa*' in their study on, primarily, the *Calypogeia* species with blue oil bodies. However, in their molecular phylogenetic tree, '*paludosa*' came out distinctly separated from '*sphagnicola*' and closer to *Calypogeia fissa* (supporting Damsholt's view), although far enough from it that it should perhaps deserve recognition at species level. For now, to avoid premature nomenclatural changes we treat it as a variety without affiliation to any of the subspecies pending further research.

⁵⁴*Calypogeia muelleriana* subsp. *blomquistii* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.

⁵⁵*Calypogeia neesiana* subsp. *subalpina* (Inoue) Inoue occurs in Japan.

⁵⁶*Endogemma* is feminine not neuter and the family name should therefore be Endogemmaceae, not Endogemmataceae as originally published.

⁵⁷*Gymnomitrium revolutum* subsp. *novoguineanense* (R.M.Schust.) Váňa, Crand.-Stotl. & Stotler occurs in New Guinea.

⁵⁸*Marsupella aquatica* was treated under *Marsupella emarginata* in Grolle and Long (2000) but shown to be sister to it and accepted at species level by Vilnet, Konstantinova, et al. (2010).

- 8 ***M. funckii*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Dumort.
[*Marsupella ramosa* Müll.Frib., *Marsupella funckii* var. *badensis* (Schiffn.) Fam.]
- 9 ***M. profunda*** Lindb.
- 10 ***M. sparsifolia*** (Lindb.) Dumort.
a subsp. ***sparsifolia***⁵⁹
- 11 ***M. sphacelata*** (Giesecke ex Lindenb.) Dumort.
- 12 ***M. spiniloba*** R.M.Schust. & Damsh.
- 13 ***M. sprucei*** (Limpr.) Bernet [*Marsupella sprucei* var. *neglecta* (Limpr.) Damsh., *Marsupella sprucei* var. *ustulata* (Limpr.) Damsh.]
- 14 ***M. stableri*** Spruce
- 15 ***M. submarginata*** Bakalin & Fedosov⁶⁰
- 16 ***M. tubulosa*** Steph. [*Marsupella emarginata* subsp. *tubulosa* (Steph.) N.Kitag.]⁶¹
- 48 ***Prasanthus*** Lindb.
1 ***P. suecicus*** (Gottsche) Lindb.
- Nardioideae Váňa
- 49 ***Nardia*** Gray
1 ***N. breidlerii*** (Limpr.) Lindb.
2 ***N. compressa*** (Hook.) Gray
3 ***N. geoscyphus*** (De Not.) Lindb.
a var. ***bifida*** R.M.Schust.⁶²
b var. ***geoscyphus***⁶³
c var. ***suberecta*** (Lindb. ex Kaal.) Váňa
4 ***N. insecta*** Lindb.
5 ***N. japonica*** Steph.
6 ***N. pacifica*** Bakalin⁶⁴
7 ***N. scalaris*** Gray
a var. ***scalaris***⁶⁵
- Harpanthaceae Arnell
- 50 ***Harpanthus*** Nees
1 ***H. flotovianus*** (Nees) Nees [*Harpanthus flotovianus* var. *chiloscyphoides* C.E.O.Jensen, *Harpanthus flotovianus* var. *latifolia* Jørg., *Harpanthus flotovianus* var. *retusa* Jørg.]
- 2 ***H. scutatus*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Spruce
- Hygrobiellaceae Konstant. & Vilnet
- 51 ***Hygrobiella*** Spruce
1 ***H. laxifolia*** (Hook.) Spruce
- Jungermanniaceae Rchb.
- Delavayelloideae Grolle
- 52 ***Liochlaena*** Nees
1 ***L. lanceolata*** Nees [*Jungermannia lanceolata* auct. non L., *Jungermannia leiantha* Grolle, *Jungermannia subulata* var. *leiantha* (Grolle) Damsh.]
2 ***L. subulata*** (A.Evans) Schljakov [*Jungermannia subulata* A.Evans]
- Jungermannioideae Dumort.
- 53 ***Eremonotus*** Lindb. & Kaal. ex Pearson
1 ***E. myriocarpus*** (Carrington) Lindb. & Kaal. ex Pearson
- 54 ***Jungermannia*** L.
1 ***J. atrovirens*** Dumort. [*Jungermannia lanceolata* L. nom. rejic., *Jungermannia lanceolata* var. *atrovirens* (Dumort.) Damsh.]
2 ***J. borealis*** Damsh. & Váňa
3 ***J. calcicola*** Konstant. & Vilnet⁶⁶
4 ***J. eucordifolia*** Schljakov [*Jungermannia exsertifolia* subsp. *cordifolia* (Dumort.) Váňa]⁶⁷
5 ***J. polaris*** Lindb. [*Jungermannia pumila* subsp. *polaris* (Lindb.) R.M.Schust.]
6 ***J. pumila*** With. [*Jungermannia pumila* var. *alpestris* Gottsche & Rabenh.]
- Mesoptychioideae R.M.Schust.
- 55 ***Mesoptychia*** (Lindb.) A.Evans [*Leiocolea* (Müll.-Frib.) Buch]
1 ***M. badensis*** (Gottsche ex Rabenh.) L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Lophozia badensis* (Gottsche ex Rabenh.) Schiffn., *Leiocolea badensis* (Gottsche ex Rabenh.) Jørg., *Lophozia badensis* var. *obtusiloba* (Bernet) Schiffn.]

⁵⁹*Marsupella sparsifolia* subsp. *childii* R.M.Schust. occurs in New Zealand.

⁶⁰*Marsupella submarginata* was described by Bakalin et al. (2019) from Kamchatka but also reported from Switzerland.

⁶¹*Marsupella tubulosa* was treated as a subspecies of *Marsupella emarginata* by Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) but shown to be better treated at species level by Bakalin et al. (2019).

⁶²*Nardia geoscyphus* var. *bifida* was not recognised by Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) but we list it here pending better understanding of the variability of the species.

⁶³*Nardia geoscyphus* var. *dioica* Bakalin occurs in E Asia.

⁶⁴*Nardia pacifica* is a newly described species (Bakalin and Klimova 2016).

⁶⁵*Nardia scalaris* var. *botryoidea* (R.M.Schust.) Váňa occurs in North America and var. *harae* (Amakawa) Váňa in E Asia.

⁶⁶*Jungermannia calcicola* is a newly described species from Russian Caucasus (Konstantinova and Vilnet 2016) and recently also recorded from Albania by Marka et al. (2018).

⁶⁷*Jungermannia eucordifolia* was treated as a subspecies (*Jungermannia exsertifolia* subsp. *cordifolia*) in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016). However, Konstantinova and Vilnet (2016) and later Mamontov, Konstantinova, et al. (2018) showed that it deserves specific status, as was proposed by Schljakov (1981) and followed by Russian bryologists (e.g. Konstantinova, Potemkin, et al. 1992; Konstantinova, Bakalin, et al. 2009).

- 2 **M. bantriensis** (Hook.) L.Söderstr. & Váňa
[*Lophozia bantriensis* (Hook.) Steph.,
Leiocolea bantriensis (Hook.) Jørg.]
 - a subsp. **bantriensis** [*Lophozia bantriensis*
var. *subcompressa* (Limpr.) Damsh.
ex L.Söderstr.]
 - b subsp. **wallfischii** (Ștefănuț) L.Söderstr. &
Váňa [*Leiocolea bantriensis* subsp.
wallfischii Ștefănuț]⁶⁸
- 3 **M. collaris** (Nees) L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Leiocolea*
collaris (Nees) Schljakov, *Lophozia*
alpestris (Schleich ex F.Weber) Evans
nom. rej., *Leiocolea alpestris* (Schleich.
ex F.Weber) Isov., *Lophozia alpestris*
var. *libertae* (Huebener) Damsh.]
- 4 **M. fitzgeraldiae** (Paton & A.R.Perry) L.Söderstr. &
Váňa [*Leiocolea fitzgeraldiae* Paton &
A.R.Perry]
- 5 **M. gillmanii** (Austin) L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Lophozia*
gillmanii (Austin) R.M.Schust., *Leiocolea*
gillmanii (Austin) A.Evans, *Lophozia gill-*
manii var. *acutifolia* (Limpr.) R.M.Schust.]
 - a var. **gillmanii**
 - b var. **laxa** (Schiffn. ex Burrell) L.Söderstr. [*Leio-*
colea rutheana var. *laxa* (Schiffn. ex
Burrell) Paton, *Lophozia rutheana*
var. *laxa* (Schiffn. ex Burrell) Paton
ex Damsh. nom. inval.]⁶⁹
- 6 **M. heterocolpos** (Thed. ex Hartm.) L.Söderstr.
& Váňa [*Lophozia heterocolpos* (Thed.
ex Hartm.) M.Howe, *Leiocolea hetero-*
colpos (Thed. ex Hartm.) H.Buch]
 - a var. **arctica** (S.W.Arnell) L.Söderstr. &
Váňa [*Lophozia heterocolpos* var.
arctica (S.W.Arnell) R.M.Schust. &
Damsh.]
 - b var. **harpanthoides** (Bryhn & Kaal.)
L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Lophozia het-*
erocolpos var. *harpanthoides*
(Bryhn & Kaal.) R.M.Schust.]
 - c var. **heterocolpos**
- 7 **M. rutheana** (Limpr.) L.Söderstr. & Váňa
[*Lophozia ruthana* (Limpr.) M.Howe,
Leiocolea rutheana (Limpr.) Müll.Frib.]
- 8 **M. sahlbergii** (Lindb. & Arnell) A.Evans
- 9 **M. turbinata** (Raddi) L.Söderstr. & Váňa [*Leio-*
colea turbinata (Raddi) H.Buch]

Saccogynaceae Heeg

56 **Saccogyna** Dumort.

- 1 **S. viticulosa** (L.) Dumort.

Solenostomataceae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

57 **Cryptocolea** R.M.Schust.

- 1 **C. imbricata** R.M.Schust.

58 **Solenostoma** Mitt. [*Plectocolea* (Mitt.) Mitt.]

subgenus *Eucalyx* (Lindb.) Váňa, Crand.-Stotl. &
Stotler

- 1 **S. obovatum** (Nees) C.Massal. [*Jungermannia*
obovata Nees, *Plectocolea obovata*
(Nees) Mitt.]

- 2 **S. subellipticum** (Lindb. ex Heeg) R.M.Schust.
[*Jungermannia subelliptica* (Lindb. ex
Heeg) Levier, *Plectocolea subelliptica*
(Lindb. ex Heeg) A.Evans, *Jungermannia*
obovata subsp. *minor* (Carrington)
Damsh.]⁷⁰

subgenus *Metasolenostoma* Váňa, Crand.-Stotl. &
Stotler

- 3 **S. gracillimum** (Sm.) R.M.Schust. [*Junger-*
mannia gracillima Sm., *Jungermannia*
gracillima var. *crenulata* (Mitt.) Damsh.]

- 4 **S. handelii** (Schiffn.) Müll.Frib. [*Jungermannia*
handelii (Schiffn.) Amakawa]

subgenus *Plectocolea* Mitt.

- 5 **S. callithrix** (Lindenb. & Gottsche) Steph.
[*Jungermannia callithrix* Lindenb. &
Gottsche]

- 6 **S. hyalinum** (Lyell) Mitt. [*Jungermannia hyalina*
Lyell, *Plectocolea hyalina* (Lyell) Mitt.]

- 7 **S. paroicum** (Schiffn.) R.M.Schust. [*Junger-*
mannia paroica (Schiffn.) Grolle]

subgenus *Solenostoma*

- 8 **S. caucasicum** (Váňa) Konstant.⁷¹

- 9 **S. confertissimum** (Nees) Schljakov [*Junger-*
mannia confertissima Nees]

- 10 **S. sphaerocarpum** (Hook.) Steph. [*Junger-*
mannia sphaerocarpa Hook., *Solenostoma*
pusillum (C.E.O.Jens.) Steph., *Jungerman-*
nia jenseniana Grolle, *Jungermannia*
sphaerocarpa var. *nana* (Nees ex Flot.)
Frye & L.Clark nom. illeg., *Solenostoma*
sphaerocarpum var. *nanum* (Nees ex
Flot.) R.M.Schust.]

⁶⁸*Mesoptychia bantriensis* subsp. *wallfischii* was described as *Leiocolea bantriensis* subsp. *wallfischii* by Ștefănuț (2008) from Romania.

⁶⁹*Mesoptychia gillmanii* var. *laxa* was accepted by Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) as *Mesoptychia rutheana* var. *laxa* although with low confidence. However, the study by Bell et al. (2013) was largely overlooked and the relation to *Mesoptychia gillmanii* rather than to *Mesoptychia rutheana* was not acknowledged.

⁷⁰*Solenostoma subellipticum* was nested in *Solenostoma obovatum* in Shaw et al. (2015) and thus reduced to a synonym, a treatment followed by Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016). However, as it seems distinct in at least parts of its distribution area we list it here with some hesitation.

⁷¹*Solenostoma caucasicum* was reported as new to Europe from the northern part of Caucasus by Konstantinova and Savchenko (2013).

Southbyaceae Vána, Crand.-Stotl., Stotler & D.G.Long

59 **Gongylanthus** Nees

- 1 **G. ericetorum** (Raddi) Nees

60 **Southbya** Spruce

- 1 **S. nigrella** (De Not.) Henriq.
2 **S. topfacea** (Spruce) Spruce

Blepharostomataceae W.Frey & M.Stech

61 **Blepharostoma** (Dumort.) Dumort.

- 1 **B. trichophyllum** (L.) Dumort.
a subsp. **brevirete** (Bryhn & Kaal.) R.M.Schust.
[*Blepharostoma trichophyllum* var. *brevirete* Bryhn & Kaal.]
b subsp. **trichophyllum**

Herbertaceae Müll.Frib. ex Fulford & Hatcher

62 **Herbertus** Gray

- 1 **H. azoricus** (Steph.) P.W.Richards⁷²
2 **H. borealis** Crundw. [*Herbertus delavayi* auct. eur. non (Steph.) Steph.]
3 **H. hutchinsiae** (Gottsche & Rabenh.) A.Evans
[*Herbertus aduncus* auct. non (Dicks.) Gray, *Herbertus aduncus* subsp. *hutchinsiae* (Gottsche & Rabenh.) R.M.Schust. nom. inval.]⁷³
4 **H. noreus** D.G.Long, D.Bell & H.H.Blom⁷⁴
5 **H. sendtneri** (Nees) Lindb.
6 **H. stramineus** (Dumort.) Trevis.

Lepidoziaceae Limpr.

Bazzanioideae Rodway

63 **Bazzania** Gray

- 1 **B. azorica** H.Buch & Perss.
2 **B. flaccida** (Dumort.) Grolle
3 **B. pearsonii** Steph.
4 **B. tricrenata** (Wahlenb.) Lindb.
a var. **tricrenata**⁷⁵

5 **B. trilobata** (L.) Gray

- a var. **depauperata** (Müll.Frib.) Grolle
b var. **trilobata**

Lembidioideae R.M.Schust.

64 **Kurzia** G.Martens

- 1 **K. pauciflora** (Dicks.) Grolle
2 **K. sylvatica** (A.Evans) Grolle
3 **K. trichoclados** (Müll.Frib.) Grolle

Lepidozioideae Müll.Frib.

65 **Lepidozia** (Dumort.) Dumort.

- 1 **L. cupressina** (Sw.) Lindenb.
a subsp. **cupressina** [*Lepidozia cupressina* subsp. *pinnata* (Hook.) Pócs, *Lepidozia cupressina* var. *dissitifolia* (Jørg.) Damsh.]⁷⁶
2 **L. pearsonii** Spruce
3 **L. reptans** (L.) Dumort. [*Lepidozia reptans* var. *julacea* (Nees) Damsh. nom. inval., *Lepidozia reptans* var. *tenera* (Huebener) P.Allorge nom. inval.]
4 **L. stuhlmannii** Steph.⁷⁷

66 **Tricholepidozia** (R.M.Schust.) E.D.Cooper

- 1 **T. lindenberghii** (Gottsche) E.D.Cooper⁷⁸
a var. **lindenberghii**⁷⁹
2 **T. tetradactyla** (Hook.f. & Taylor) E.D.Cooper
[*Telaranea longii* Paton, *Telaranea murphyae* Paton]⁸⁰

Zoopsidoideae R.M.Schust.

67 **Telaranea** Spruce ex Schiffn.

- 1 **T. azorica** (H.Buch & Perss.) Pócs [*Lepidozia azorica* H.Buch & Perss.]
2 **T. europaea** J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr. [*Telaranea nematodes* auct. eur. non (Gottsche ex Austin) M.Howe]

⁷²Only a single species of *Herbertus*, *Herbertus azoricus*, has to date been published from the Azores. However, Richards (1936) observed that there are two 'forms' present in the archipelago, and it is now clear that two species are present (Hodgetts and Rumsey in prep.), but further analysis is needed to characterize them. Feldberg et al. (2004) suggested that *Herbertus azoricus* should be placed in synonymy with *Herbertus sendtneri*. However, further studies show that spurious lumping of taxa in *Herbertus* gives a much too simplified view of this complex genus (F. Rumsey pers. comm. 2018), and *Herbertus sendtneri* is therefore best regarded as an exclusively Northern Hemisphere species, restricted to the Austrian Alps, Himalaya, and the Pacific Northwest of North America. Current indications are that *Herbertus azoricus* is best treated as a synonym or a subspecies of *Herbertus juniperoideus*, that *Herbertus sendtneri* does not occur in Macaronesia, and that this second Azorean species has affinities with South American taxa and plants from the Appalachians previously assigned to *Herbertus tenuis*.

⁷³Reports of *Herbertus aduncus* from Europe belong to *Herbertus hutchinsiae*, treated for a long time as a synonym or subspecies of *Herbertus aduncus*.

⁷⁴*Herbertus noreus* was described from Norway and Scotland by Bell et al. (2012).

⁷⁵*Bazzania tricrenata* var. *fulfordiae* W.S.Hong occurs in North America.

⁷⁶*Lepidozia cupressina* subsp. *africana* (Steph.) Pócs occurs in Africa and subsp. *natalensis* (Steph.) Pócs in southern Africa.

⁷⁷*Lepidozia stuhlmannii* was reported new to the Azores by Frahm (2005). *Lepidozia stuhlmannii* subsp. *pulvinata* (Steph.) Pócs and var. *carnosa* (Steph.) Pócs occur in Africa. The subspecific identity of the plants in the Azores is unknown.

⁷⁸*Tricholepidozia lindenberghii* was reported as new to Britain (and the Northern Hemisphere) by Blackstock et al. (2019).

⁷⁹*Tricholepidozia lindenberghii* var. *complanata* (J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr.) E.D.Cooper, var. *mellea* (J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr.) E.D.Cooper and var. *papillata* (J.J.Engel & G.L.Merr.) E.D.Cooper, as well as var. *lindenberghii* occur in New Zealand.

⁸⁰*Tricholepidozia* was elevated to a separate genus by Cooper et al. (2013) and *Tricholepidozia tetradactyla* was shown to be the same as *Telaranea longii* (Engel and Smith Merrill 2004) and *Telaranea murphyae* (Villarreal et al. 2014) from Britain.

Lophocoleaceae Vanden Berghen

68 **Chiloscyphus** Corda⁸¹

- 1 **C. pallescens** (Ehrh.) Dumort.
 - a var. **fragilis** (Roth) Müll.Frib. [*Chiloscyphus fragilis* (Roth) Schiffn.]
 - b var. **pallescens**
- 2 **C. polyanthos** (L.) Corda
 - a var. **polyanthos**
 - b var. **rivularis** (Schrad.) Lindb. & Arnell [*Chiloscyphus rivularis* (Schrad.) Hazl.]

69 **Heteroscyphus** Schiffn.

- 1 **H. denticulatus** (Mitt.) Schiffn.
- 2 **H. fissistipus** (Hook.f. & Taylor) Schiffn.⁸²

70 **Leptoscyphus** Mitt.

- subgenus *Anomylia* (R.M.Schust.) R.M.Schust.
- 1 **L. cuneifolius** (Hook.) Mitt.
- subgenus *Leptoscyphus*
- section *Leptoscyphus*
- 2 **L. porphyrius** (Nees) Grolle
 - a subsp. **azoricus** (H.Buch & Perss.) Vanderp. & Heinrichs [*Leptoscyphus azoricus* (H.Buch & Perss.) Grolle]⁸³

71 **Lophocolea** (Dumort.) Dumort.

- 1 **L. bidentata** (L.) Dumort. [*Lophocolea cuspidata* (Nees) Limpr.]⁸⁴
- 2 **L. bispinosa** (Hook.f. & Taylor) Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees
- 3 **L. brookwoodiana** Paton & Sheahan⁸⁵
- 4 **L. coadunata** (Sw.) Mont. [*Chiloscyphus coadunatus* (Sw.) J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust., *Lophocolea cuspidata* auct. non (Nees) Limpr., *Lophocolea bidentata* var. *rivularis* (Raddi) Schiffn., *Chiloscyphus latifolius* (Nees) J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust.]
- 5 **L. fragrans** (Moris & De Not.) Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees [*Chiloscyphus fragrans* (Moris & De Not.) J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust.]

a subsp. **fragrans**⁸⁶

- 6 **L. heterophylla** (Schrad.) Dumort. [*Chiloscyphus profundus* (Nees) J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust.]
 - a subsp. **heterophylla**⁸⁷
- 7 **L. minor** Nees [*Chiloscyphus minor* (Nees) J.J.Engel & R.M.Schust.]
- 8 **L. semiteres** (Lehm.) Mitt.
 - a var. **semiteres**⁸⁸

Mastigophoraceae R.M.Schust.

72 **Mastigophora** Nees

- 1 **M. woodsii** (Hook.) Nees

Plagiochilaceae Müll.Frib.

73 **Pedinophyllum** Lindb. ex Nordst.

- 1 **P. interruptum** (Nees) Kaal.

74 **Plagiochila** (Dumort.) Dumort.section *Arrectae* Carl

- 1 **P. bifaria** (Sw.) Lindenb.
 - a var. **bifaria**⁸⁹
- 2 **P. papillifolia** Steph.⁹⁰
- 3 **P. punctata** (Taylor) Taylor
- 4 **P. retrorsa** Gottsche
- 5 **P. spinulosa** (Dicks.) Dumort.
- 6 **P. stricta** Lindenb.
 - a var. **heterophylla** [*Plagiochila atlantica* F.Rose]⁹¹

section *Glaucescences* Carl

- 8 **P. longispina** Lindenb. & Gottsche

section *Plagiochila*

- 9 **P. arctica** Bryhn & Kaal. [*Plagiochila asplenoides* subsp. *arctica* (Bryhn & Kaal.) R.M.Schust.]
 - a var. **arctica** [*?Plagiochila asplenoides* var. *lobata* (Kaal.) Jørg.]⁹²

⁸¹The *Chiloscyphus polyanthos* complex has been treated in various ways in the past, without any recent solution. Some authors have treated it as one species (*Chiloscyphus polyanthos*) with two subspecies (subsp. *polyanthos* and *pallescens* (e.g. Smith 1990); others as four segregate species (*Chiloscyphus polyanthos*, *Chiloscyphus pallescens*, *Chiloscyphus fragilis* and *Chiloscyphus rivularis* (e.g. Konstantinova, Potemkin, et al. 1992). Grolle and Long (2000) kept two species, but did not deal with any subspecific taxa. Söderström, Urmi, et al. (2002) kept two species but recognised four varieties (*Chiloscyphus polyanthos* var. *polyanthos* and var. *rivularis* and *Chiloscyphus pallescens* var. *pallescens* and var. *fragilis*). Konstantinova, Bakalin, et al. (2009) also used this concept as well as the World Checklist of Hornworts and Liverworts (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016). However, several recent publications do not recognise any varieties of the two species (e.g. Köckinger 2017). The distribution of the taxa recognised here is therefore not recorded consistently over the continent.

⁸²*Heteroscyphus fissistipus* is a neophyte in Europe, introduced from Australia/New Zealand where it occurs in three varieties, var. *fissistipus*, var. *multispinus* (E.A.Hodgs. & Allison) J.J.Engel and var. *repandus* J.J.Engel. Which of these varieties occur in Europe is unknown.

⁸³*Leptoscyphus porphyrius* subsp. *porphyrius* occurs in South America.

⁸⁴The *Lophocolea bidentata* complex has been treated in various ways in the past, and there is also some nomenclatural confusion. Vána and Engel (2013) clarify the concepts, not only for Europe but world-wide. As we follow the World Check List (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016), we here treat them in the genus *Lophocolea* as *Lophocolea bidentata* (autoicous) and *Lophocolea coadunata* (dioicous). Many earlier reports are confusing and the occurrences in some countries are still questioned.

⁸⁵*Lophocolea brookwoodiana* was described from Britain by Paton and Sheahan (2006).

⁸⁶*Lophocolea fragrans* subsp. *cocosana* G.Dauphin, Gradst. & M.I.Morales occurs on Cocos Island.

⁸⁷*Lophocolea heterophylla* subsp. *cladogyna* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.

⁸⁸*Lophocolea semiteres* var. *retusa* (J.J.Engel) L.Söderstr. occurs in Australia.

⁸⁹*Plagiochila bifaria* var. *rosea* (R.M.Schust.) Heinrichs occurs in South America.

⁹⁰The primarily neotropical *Plagiochila papillifolia* was reported as new from the Azores by Heinrichs, Rycroft, et al. (2002).

⁹¹*Plagiochila heterophylla* var. *beauverdii* (Steph.) Heinrichs occurs in South America.

⁹²*Plagiochila arctica* var. *intermedia* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America. The synonymy of *Plagiochila asplenoides* var. *lobata* (Damsholt 2002) is problematic, as he states that *Plagiochila arctica* does not occur in Norway and the type of the synonymised variety is from the mountains in central Norway.

- 10 ***P. asplenioides*** (L.) Dumort. [*Plagiochila major* (Nees) S.W.Arnell]
- 11 ***P. britannica*** Paton
- 12 ***P. porelloides*** (Torr. ex Nees) Lindenb. [*Plagiochila asplenioides* subsp. *porelloides* (Torr. ex Nees) Kaal.]⁹³
- a var. ***norvegica*** (H.H.Blom & Holten) Schumacker & Vána [*Plagiochila norvegica* H.H.Blom & Holten]
- b var. ***porelloides*** [*Plagiochila asplenioides* var. *devexa* Carrington, *Plagiochila asplenioides* var. *minor* Lindenb., *Plagiochila asplenioides* var. *humilis* (Nees) Lindenb.]
- c var. ***subarctica*** (Jørg.) Lammes [*Plagiochila asplenioides* var. *subarctica* Jørg.]
- section *Poeltiae* Inoue
- 13 ***P. carringtonii*** (Balf. ex Carrington) Grolle
- a subsp. ***carringtonii***⁹⁴
- section *Rutilantes* Carl
- 14 ***P. exigua*** (Taylor) Taylor
- 15 ***P. maderensis*** Gottsche ex Steph.⁹⁵
- section *Vagae* Lindenb.
- 16 ***P. virginica*** A.Evans [*Plagiochila dubia* auct. eur. non Lindenb. & Gottsche (= *Plagiochila patula* (Sw.) Lindenb.)]
- a var. ***virginica***⁹⁶

Trichocoleaceae Nakai

- 75 ***Trichocolea*** Dumort.
- 1 ***T. tomentella*** (Ehrh.) Dumort.

Myliaceae Schljakov

- 76 ***Mylia*** Gray
- subgenus *Anomala* (R.M.Schust. ex Potemkin) L. Söderstr.
- 1 ***M. anomala*** (Hook.) Gray
- subgenus *Mylia*
- 2 ***M. taylorii*** (Hook.) Gray

Porellales Schljakov
Frullaniaceae Lorch

- 77 ***Frullania*** Raddi
- subgenus *Frullania*
- 1 ***F. azorica*** Sim-Sim, Sérgio, Mues & Kraut
- 2 ***F. dilatata*** (L.) Dumort.
- a subsp. ***dilatata***⁹⁷
- 3 ***F. ericoides*** (Nees) Mont.
- a var. ***ericoides***⁹⁸
- 4 ***F. fragilifolia*** (Taylor) Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees
- 5 ***F. jackii*** Gottsche [*Frullania davurica* subsp. *jackii* (Gottsche) S.Hatt.]
- 6 ***F. oakesiana*** Austin
- a subsp. ***oakesiana***⁹⁹
- 7 ***F. parvistipula*** Steph.
- 8 ***F. riparia*** Hampe [*Frullania cesatiana* De Not.]¹⁰⁰
- 9 ***F. stylifera*** (R.M.Schust.) R.M.Schust.¹⁰¹
- subgenus *Thyopsiella* Spruce
- 10 ***F. acicularis*** Hentschel & von Konrat
- [*Frullania tamarisci* var. *azorica* J.-P.Frahm]¹⁰²
- 11 ***F. calcarifera*** Steph.¹⁰³
- 12 ***F. microphylla*** (Gottsche) Pearson
- [*Frullania microphylla* var. *deciduifolia* Grolle]¹⁰⁴
- 13 ***F. polysticta*** Lindenb.
- 14 ***F. sergiae*** Sim-Sim, Fontinha, Mues & Lion
- 15 ***F. subarctica*** Vilnet, Borovich. & Bakalin¹⁰⁵
- 16 ***F. tamarisci*** (L.) Dumort. [*Frullania tamarisci* var. *atrovirens* Carrington, *Frullania tamarisci* var. *cornubica* Carrington, *Frullania tamarisci* var. *ericetorum* Jørg., *Frullania tamarisci* var. *robusta* Lindb., *Frullania tamarisci* var. *sardoa* (De Not.) De Not.]
- 17 ***F. teneriffae*** (F.Weber) Nees

⁹³*Plagiochila porelloides* is a variable species and many varieties have been described. Their value is questionable but the three included here have frequently been recognised in recent studies.

⁹⁴*Plagiochila carringtonii* subsp. *lobuchensis* Grolle occurs in Himalaya.

⁹⁵*Plagiochila maderensis* was placed in synonymy with *Plagiochila spinulosa* by Grolle (1967) but reinstated by Rycroft et al. (2004).

⁹⁶*Plagiochila virginica* var. *caroliniana* R.M.Schust. and var. *euryphylla* R.M.Schust. occur in North America.

⁹⁷*Frullania dilatata* subsp. *asiatica* S.Hatt. occurs in E Asia.

⁹⁸*Frullania ericoides* var. *laxa* (Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees) Schiffn. occurs in SE Asia and Mexico, var. *minor* Kamim. in Japan and var. *verrucosa* (Kamim.) Hentschel & von Konrat in Japan.

⁹⁹*Frullania oakesiana* subsp. *takayuensis* (Steph.) R.M.Schust. occurs in E Asia.

¹⁰⁰In spite of being under discussion for over 30 years, the problem of the *Frullania riparia* (American) / *cesatiana* (European) / *musciola* (Asiatic) complex has not yet been solved. As concluded in Bisang et al. (1989), if they are the same, the name *Frullania riparia* has priority. However, if the American populations are different from the European and Asiatic populations (as treated in Bisang et al. 1989), *Frullania cesatiana* would be the correct name (note that their 'combination' *Frullania cesatiana* var. *musciola* (Steph.) Bisang et al. is a *nomen nudum*). Grolle (in Grolle and Long 2000) argued that the American *Frullania riparia* and European *Frullania cesatiana* are conspecific, but separate from the Asiatic *Frullania musciola* Steph. For now we are following this concept pending further research, preferably including molecular data.

¹⁰¹*Frullania stylifera*, until recently considered endemic to eastern North America, has recently been recognised from European and Asian Russia (Konstantinova et al. 2020).

¹⁰²*Frullania acicularis* was described from the Azores by Frahm (2006) as *Frullania tamarisci* var. *azorica* but shown to be separate from *Frullania tamarisci* by Heinrichs, Hentschel, et al. (2010) and Vilnet, Borovichev, et al. (2014) and elevated to species level by Hentschel et al. (2015)

¹⁰³*Frullania calcarifera* was placed in synonymy of *Frullania tamarisci* by Hattori (1972) but shown to be a species separate from it by Heinrichs, Hentschel, et al. (2010) and Vilnet, Borovichev, et al. (2014).

¹⁰⁴*Frullania microphylla* var. *deciduifolia* is not recognized by Sim-Sim (1999) as "all specimens from Portugal or Madeira have deciduous leaves", a treatment followed here as well as in the world checklist (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016).

¹⁰⁵*Frullania subarctica* was described by Vilnet, Borovichev, et al. (2014) from the Russian Far East but shown also to occur in northern Europe.

incertae sedis

18 ***F. bolanderi*** Austin

19 ***F. cleistostoma*** Schiffn. & W.Wollny [*Frullania inflata* auct. eur. non Gottsche]¹⁰⁶

Jubulaceae H.Klinggr.

78 ***Jubula*** Dumort.

1 ***J. hutchinsiae*** (Hook.) Dumort.¹⁰⁷

a subsp. ***caucasica*** Konstant. & Vilnet¹⁰⁸

b subsp. ***hutchinsiae***

Lejeuneaceae Cavers

Lejeuneoideae C.Massal.

trib. Brachiolejeuneae van Slageren & Berendsen

subtrib. Brachiolejeuneinae Gradst.

79 ***Acanthocoleus*** R.M.Schust.

1 ***A. aberrans*** (Lindenb. & Gottsche) Kruijt

a var. ***laevis*** Gradst.¹⁰⁹

trib. Lejeuneae Dumort.

subtrib. Cheilolejeuneinae Gradst.

80 ***Cheilolejeunea*** (Spruce) Steph.

subgenus *Euosmolejeunea* (Spruce) Kachroo

1 ***C. cedercreutzii*** (H.Buch & Perss.) Grolle

subtrib. Cololejeuneinae Gradst.

81 ***Cololejeunea*** (Spruce) Steph. [*Aphanolejeunea* A.Evans]

subgenus *Aphanolejeunea* (A.Evans) Pócs

1 ***C. madeirensis*** Schiffn. [*Aphanolejeunea madeirensis* (Schiffn.) Grolle]

2 ***C. microscopica*** (Taylor) Schiffn. [*Aphanolejeunea microscopica* (Taylor) A.Evans]

a var. ***microscopica***¹¹⁰

3 ***C. sintenisii*** (Steph.) Pócs [*Aphanolejeunea sintenisii* Steph.]

subgenus *Cololejeunea*

4 ***C. calcarea*** (Lib.) Steph.

5 ***C. rosettiana*** (C.Massal.) Schiffn.

6 ***C. schaeferi*** Grolle

subgenus *Diaphanae* R.M.Schust.

7 ***C. azorica*** V.Allorge & Jovet-Ast [*Aphanolejeunea azorica* (V.Allorge & Ast) Bernecker & Pócs]

82 ***Colura*** (Dumort.) Dumort.

subgenus *Colura*

section *Colura*

1 ***C. calyptrifolia*** (Hook.) Dumort.

83 ***Myriocoleopsis*** Schiffn.

1 ***M. minutissima*** (Sm.) R.L.Zhu, Y.Yu & Pócs [*Cololejeunea minutissima* (Sm.) Schiffn.]

a subsp. ***minutissima***¹¹¹

subtrib. Drepanolejeuneinae Gradst.

84 ***Drepanolejeunea*** (Spruce) Steph.

subgenus *Drepanolejeunea*

1 ***D. hamatifolia*** (Hook.) Schiffn.

subtrib. Lejeuneinae Gradst.

85 ***Harpalejeunea*** (Spruce) Schiffn.

subgenus *Harpalejeunea*

1 ***H. mollerii*** (Steph.) Grolle

a subsp. ***mollerii***¹¹²

86 ***Lejeunea*** Lib.

subgenus *Lejeunea*

1 ***L. cavifolia*** (Ehrh.) Lindb.

2 ***L. eckloniana*** Lindenb. [*Lejeunea holtii* Spruce]¹¹³

3 ***L. flava*** (Sw.) Nees

a subsp. ***moorei*** (Lindb.) R.M.Schust.¹¹⁴

4 ***L. hibernica*** Bischl., H.A.Mill. & Bonner ex Grolle

5 ***L. lamacerina*** (Steph.) Schiffn.

a subsp. ***lamacerina***¹¹⁵

6 ***L. mandonii*** (Steph.) Müll.Frib.

7 ***L. patens*** Lindb.

subgenus *Nanolejeunea* R.M.Schust.

8 ***L. canariensis*** (Steph.) Steph. [*Lejeunea laetevirens* auct.]¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁶*Frullania inflata* Gottsche as treated in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016) is a species complex. *Frullania inflata* s.str. is confined to North America and reports from Europe belongs to the segregate *Frullania cleistostoma* (Mamontov, Potemkin, et al. 2018).

¹⁰⁷*Jubula hutchinsiae* is a complex species with many subspecies. In addition to the two subspecies occurring in Europe, five more are recognised in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016), subsp. *australiae* Pócs & A.Cairns (Australia), subsp. *bogotensis* (Steph.) Verd. (S and C America), subsp. *japonica* (Steph.) Horik. & Ando (E Asia), subsp. *javanica* (Steph.) Verd. (E and SE Asia) and subsp. *pennsylvanica* (Steph.) Verd. (North America).

¹⁰⁸*Jubula hutchinsiae* subsp. *caucasica* was described by Konstantinova and Vilnet (2011). Prior to the description, the subspecies occurring in the Caucasus was regarded as subsp. *javanica* (Steph.) Verd.

¹⁰⁹*Acanthocoleus aberrans* var. *aberrans* seems to be confined to South America.

¹¹⁰*Cololejeunea microscopica* var. *africana* (Pócs) Pócs & Bernecker and var. *exigua* (A.Evans) Pócs occur in Africa and South America.

¹¹¹*Myriocoleopsis minutissima* subsp. *myriocarpa* (Nees & Mont.) R.L.Zhu, Y.Yu & Pócs is widespread in the tropics.

¹¹²*Harpalejeunea mollerii* subsp. *integra* (R.M.Schust.) Damsh. occurs in North America.

¹¹³*Lejeunea holtii* was placed in synonymy with *Lejeunea eckloniana* by Dirkse et al. (1993). However, the two taxa differ slightly in morphology and a molecular study is needed to verify the synonymy.

¹¹⁴*Lejeunea flava* subsp. *flava* is widespread in the tropics, subsp. *orientalis* R.M.Schust. occurs in E and SE Asia, subsp. *tabularis* (Spreng.) S.W.Arnell in Africa and var. *pellucida* Lindenb. & Gottsche in South America.

¹¹⁵*Lejeunea lamacerina* subsp. *gemminata* R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.

¹¹⁶*Lejeunea canariensis* from Madeira was nested within *Lejeunea laetevirens* in the study by Heinrichs, Dong, et al. (2013). However, *Lejeunea laetevirens* seems to be a complex species with several other taxa also nested within it. We keep *Lejeunea canariensis* as a separate species for now, recognizing that it seems to be the only element of the *Lejeunea laetevirens* complex occurring in Macaronesia.

87 *Microlejeunea* (Spruce) Steph.

- 1 *M. ulicina* (Taylor) Steph. [*Lejeunea ulicina* (Taylor) Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees]

Ptychanthoideae Mizut.

88 *Marchesinia* Gray

subgenus *Marchesinia*

- 1 *M. mackaii* (Hook.) Gray

Porellaceae Cavers

89 *Porella* L.

- 1 *P. arboris-vitae* (With.) Grolle
a subsp. *arboris-vitae* [*Porella arboris-vitae* var. *killarniensis* (Pearson) M.F.V. Corley, *Porella arboris-vitae* var. *obscura* (Nees) M.F.V. Corley]¹¹⁷
- 2 *P. baueri* (Schiffn.) C.E.O. Jensen
- 3 *P. canariensis* (F. Weber) Underw.
- 4 *P. cordaeana* (Huebener) Moore [*Porella cordaeana* var. *faeroensis* (C.E.O. Jensen) E.W. Jones, *Porella cordaeana* var. *simplior* (J.E. Zetterst.) Arnell]
- 5 *P. inaequalis* (Gottsche) Perss.
- 6 *P. obtusata* (Taylor) Trevis.
- 7 *P. pinnata* L.
- 8 *P. platyphylla* (L.) Pfeiff. [*Porella platyphylla* var. *subsquarrosa* (Schiffn.) Arnell]

Radulaceae Müll. Frib.

90 *Radula* Dumort.

subgenus *Radula*

- 1 *R. aquilegia* (Hook. f. & Taylor) Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees
- 2 *R. carringtonii* J.B. Jack
- 3 *R. complanata* (L.) Dumort. [*Radula complanata* var. *alpestris* (Lindb. ex Berggr.) Lindb.]
- 4 *R. jonesii* Bouman, Dirkse & K. Yamada
- 5 *R. lindenbergiana* Gottsche ex C. Hartm. [*Radula complanata* subsp. *lindenbergiana* (Gottsche ex C. Hartm.) R.M. Schust., *Radula lindenbergiana* Gottsche ex J.B. Jack nom. inval.]

6 *R. visianica* C. Massal.¹¹⁸7 *R. wichurae* Steph.

subgenus *Volutoradula* Devos, M.A.M. Renner, Gradst., A.J. Shaw & Vanderp.

8 *R. holtii* Spruce9 *R. nudicaulis* Steph.

a var. *delicatula* P. Allorge & V. Allorge

b var. *nudicaulis*

10 *R. voluta* Taylor

Ptilidiales Schljakov

Ptilidiaceae H. Klinggr.

91 *Ptilidium* Nees

- 1 *P. ciliare* (L.) Hampe
- 2 *P. pulcherrimum* (Weber) Vain. [*Ptilidium pulcherrimum* var. *subpinnatum* (Jørg.) Damsh.]

Metzgeriales Chalaud

Aneuraceae H. Klinggr.

92 *Aneura* Dumort. [*Cryptothallus* Malmb.]¹¹⁹

- 1 *A. latissima* Spruce [*Aneura pseudopinguis* (Herzog) Pócs]¹²⁰
- 2 *A. maxima* (Schiffn.) Steph.¹²¹
- 3 *A. mirabilis* (Malmb.) Wickett & Goffinet [*Cryptothallus mirabilis* Malmb.]
- 4 *A. pinguis* (L.) Dumort. [*Aneura pinguis* var. *angustior* (Hook.) Dumort., *Aneura pinguis* var. *denticulata* (Nees) Godelin., *Aneura pinguis* var. *fuscovirens* (Lindb.) Damsh.]

93 *Riccardia* Gray¹²²

- 1 *R. chamedryfolia* (With.) Grolle [*Riccardia chamedryfolia* var. *major* (Nees) R.M. Schust. nom. illeg., *Riccardia chamedryfolia* var. *submersa* (C.E.O. Jensen ex Müll. Frib.) Damsh. nom. inval.]
- 2 *R. incurvata* Lindb.
- 3 *R. latifrons* (Lindb.) Lindb.
a subsp. *arctica* R.M. Schust. & Damsh.
b subsp. *latifrons*¹²³
- 4 *R. multifida* (L.) Gray
a subsp. *multifida*¹²⁴
- 5 *R. palmata* (Hedw.) Carruth.

¹¹⁷*Porella arboris-vitae* subsp. *nitidula* (C. Massal.) S. Hatt. occurs in E Asia.

¹¹⁸*Radula visianica* was until recently only known from two collections in N. Italy, the type in 1878 and a later collection in the southern Alps in the 1930s, but was recently found in several localities in Austria (Köckinger 2016). It has been shown to be well separated molecularly from other species in subgenus *Radula* (Váňa et al. 2017).

¹¹⁹The genus *Aneura* includes several genetically distinct lineages (cf. Bączkiewicz et al. 2017) and the European '*Aneura maxima*' is genetically different from the population in the type locality on Java (D.G. Long, pers. comm.). It is also unlikely that *Aneura latissima* (syn. *Aneura pseudopinguis*) from South America represents any of the European lineages. However, until the taxonomy is further clarified, the 'traditional' treatment is followed here, as it was in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016).

¹²⁰*Aneura latissima* was reported (as *Aneura pseudopinguis*) new to Europe by Sérgio and Garcia (2009). The type of both names is from South America and it is unlikely that the European plants represent this taxon. It is more probable that they belong to some of the unpublished European lineages (Long et al. in prep.).

¹²¹*Aneura maxima* is a SE Asian taxon that is not conspecific with the taxon in Europe so named. The latter is at present lacking a valid name.

¹²²*Riccardia* is classified into several subgenera and sections in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016). The European species all belong to subgenus *Riccardia*, and mostly also to section *Riccardia*, except for *R. incurvata*, the position of which is unclear.

¹²³*Riccardia latifrons* var. *miyakeana* (Schiffn.) Furuki occurs in Japan.

¹²⁴*Riccardia multifida* subsp. *decrescens* (Steph.) Furuki occurs in E Asia and subsp. *synoica* R.M. Schust. in SE USA.

Metzgeriaceae H.Klinggr.

94 **Metzgeria** Raddi [*Apometzgeria* Kuwah.]

- 1 **M. conjugata** Lindb. [*Metzgeria conjugata* var. *alipila* Kaal., *Metzgeria conjugata* var. *macvicarii* Kaal.]
- 2 **M. consanguinea** Schiffn. [*Metzgeria temperata* auct. eur. non Kuwah.]¹²⁵
- 3 **M. furcata** (L.) Corda [*Metzgeria furcata* var. *expansa* Douin, *Metzgeria furcata* var. *flexipilis* Kaal., *Metzgeria furcata* var. *ulvula* (Nees) Pavletic]¹²⁶
- 4 **M. leptoneura** Spruce [*Metzgeria hamata* auct. non Lindb.]¹²⁷
 - a var. **leptoneura**¹²⁸
- 5 **M. pubescens** (Schränk) Raddi [*Apometzgeria pubescens* (Schränk) Kuwah.]
- 6 **M. simplex** Lorb. ex Müll.Frib. [*Metzgeria conjugata* subsp. *simplex* (Lorb. ex Müll.Frib.) R.M.Schust.]
- 7 **M. violacea** (Ach.) Dumort. [*Metzgeria fruticulosa* auct. non (O.F.Müll.) A.Evans]¹²⁹

Pleuroziales Schljakov

Pleuroziaceae Müll.Frib.

95 **Pleurozia** Dumort.

subgenus *Constantifolia* B.M.Thiers

- 1 **P. purpurea** Lindb.

Fossombroniales Schljakov

Calyculariaceae He-Nygrén, Juslén, Ahonen, Glenney & Piippo

96 **Calycularia** Mitt.

- 1 **C. laxa** Lindb. & Arnell¹³⁰

Fossombroniaceae Hazsl.

97 **Fossombronia** Raddi

- 1 **F. angulosa** (Dicks.) Raddi
- 2 **F. caespitiformis** (Raddi) De Not. ex Rabenh.

a subsp. **caespitiformis**

b subsp. **multispira** (Schiffn.) J.R.Bray & Cargill [*Fossombronia husnotii* Corb.]

- 3 **F. crispa** Nees [*Fossombronia zeyheri* Steph.]¹³¹
- 4 **F. echinata** Macvicar
- 5 **F. fimbriata** Paton
- 6 **F. fleischeri** Osterwald ex Loeske¹³²
- 7 **F. foveolata** Lindb.
- 8 **F. incurva** Lindb.
- 9 **F. leucoxantha** (Lehm.) Lehm. & Lindenb.¹³³
- 10 **F. maritima** (Paton) Paton
- 11 **F. mittenii** Tind. [*Fossombronia crozalsii* Corb.]
- 12 **F. pusilla** (L.) Nees
- 13 **F. wondraczekii** (Corda) Dumort. ex Lindb.

Petalophyllaceae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

98 **Petalophyllum** Nees & Gottsche

- 1 **P. ralfsii** (Wilson) Nees & Gottsche

Pallaviciniales W.Frey & M.Stech

Moerckiacae K.I.Goebel ex Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

99 **Moerckia** Gottsche

- 1 **M. blyttii** (Mørch) Brockm.
- 2 **M. flotoviana** (Nees) Schiffn.¹³⁴
- 3 **M. hibernica** (Hook.) Gottsche

Pallaviciniaceae Mig.

Pallaviciniioideae Mig. ex Grolle

100 **Pallavicinia** Gray

- 1 **P. lyellii** (Hook.) Gray

Pelliales He-Nygrén

Pelliaceae H.Klinggr.

101 **Apopellia** (Grolle) Nebel & D.Quandt

- 1 **A. endiviifolia** (Dicks.) Nebel & D.Quandt [*Pellia endiviifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort.]

¹²⁵*Metzgeria temperata* was synonymised with the primarily pantropical *Metzgeria consanguinea* by Hill et al. (2008). However, unpublished molecular studies show that the European populations are closer to *Metzgeria violacea* than to the Japanese *Metzgeria temperata* (see Köckinger 2017). Until the position of the European *Metzgeria 'temperata'* is clarified, we use the name *Metzgeria consanguinea*, although with some hesitation.

¹²⁶North American populations of *Metzgeria furcata* have recently been recognised as a separate species, *Metzgeria setigera* R.M.Schust. ex Crand.-Stotl. & L. Söderstr. (Söderström, Váňa, et al. 2015). *Metzgeria furcata* var. *pacifica* Brinkm. occurs in E North America, and probably belongs to *Metzgeria setigera*. *Metzgeria furcata* var. *expansa* was recognised in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016), although with low confidence. It is known only from the type specimen in France and we do not recognise it here, as there are several other equally doubtful 'varieties' that could also be included. The whole *Metzgeria furcata* complex needs further study in Europe (and elsewhere).

¹²⁷*Metzgeria hamata* Lindb. is technically a synonym of *Metzgeria procera* Mitt., but identical to *Metzgeria leptoneura* in the sense of Lindberg (1877) and all subsequent authors.

¹²⁸*Metzgeria leptoneura* var. *breviseta* (Schiffn.) O.Yano occurs in Brazil and var. *polychaeta* R.M.Schust. in SE USA.

¹²⁹Grolle and So (2003) demonstrated that the name *Metzgeria fruticulosa* technically belongs to *Riccardia palmata* and that *Metzgeria violacea* is the name that should be used.

¹³⁰*Calycularia laxa* was reported new to European Russia from Nenets (Konstantinova and Lavrinenko 2002) and Murmansk (Sofronova et al. 2013) provinces.

¹³¹*Fossombronia crispa* was first reported from Portugal by Sérgio (1985) but Perold (1997) showed that her concept of the species was wrong. Later, Sérgio (2003) referred the plants to *Fossombronia leucoxantha*. However, Sérgio (1985) also reported *Fossombronia zeyheri*, which Perold (1997) showed was a synonym of *Fossombronia crispa* but Grolle and Long (2000) treated it as a synonym of *Fossombronia foveolata*.

¹³²*Fossombronia fleischeri* has long been considered a synonym of *Fossombronia incurva*, but Stotler et al. (2003) showed that they should be regarded as distinct species.

¹³³*Fossombronia leucoxantha* was reported from Portugal by Sérgio (1985) as *Fossombronia crispa* but Perold (1997) pointed out that her concept of *Fossombronia crispa* was wrong. Sérgio (2003) later referred the plants to *Fossombronia leucoxantha*.

¹³⁴*Moerckia flotoviana* was synonymised with *Moerckia hibernica* by De Sloover (1959) and subsequently usually treated as such in the European literature. However, Crandall-Stotler and Stotler (2007) showed that they are distinct taxa. Thus, many reports of *Moerckia hibernica* belong to *Moerckia flotoviana*.

102 **Pellia** Raddi

- 1 **P. epiphylla** (L.) Corda
 - a subsp. **borealis** (Lorb.) Messe
 - b subsp. **epiphylla**
- 2 **P. neesiana** (Gottsche) Limpr.

MARCHANTIOPSIDA CRONQUIST, TAKHT. & W.ZIMM.

Blasiales Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

Blasiaceae H.Klinggr.

103 **Blasia** L.

- 1 **B. pusilla** L.

Lunulariales H.Klinggr.

Lunulariaceae H.Klinggr.

104 **Lunularia** Adans.

- 1 **L. cruciata** (L.) Dumort. ex Lindb.
 - a subsp. **cruciata**¹³⁵

Marchantiales Limpr.

Aytoniaceae Cavers

105 **Asterella** P.Beauv. [*Fimbraria* Nees]subgenus *Asterella*section *Brachyblepharis* (Nees) D.G.Long

- 1 **A. africana** (Mont.) Underw. ex A.Evans
- subgenus *Phragmoblepharis* Grolle
- 2 **A. lindenberiana** (Corda ex Nees) Lindb. ex Arnell
- subgenus *Saccatae* (Grolle) D.G.Long
- 3 **A. saccata** (Wahlenb.) A.Evans

106 **Mannia** Cordasubgenus *Mannia*

- 1 **M. androgyna** (L.) A.Evans
- 2 **M. californica** (Gottsche) L.C.Wheeler¹³⁶
- 3 **M. controversa** (Meyl.) D.B.Schill¹³⁷
 - a subsp. **controversa**¹³⁸
- 4 **M. fragrans** (Balb.) Frye & L.Clark
 - a subsp. **fragrans** [*Mannia fragrans* var. *bre-vipes* (Kaal.) Damsh.]¹³⁹
- 5 **M. sibirica** (Müll.Frib.) Frye & L.Clark
- subgenus *Neesiella*
- 6 **M. gracilis** (F.Weber) D.B.Schill & D.G.Long
[*Asterella gracilis* (F.Weber) Underw.]

7 **M. pilosa** (Hornem.) Frye & L.Clark8 **M. triandra** (Scop.) Grolle107 **Plagiochasma** Lehm.subgenus *Micropylum*

- 1 **P. rupestre** (J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.) Steph.
 - a var. **rupestre**¹⁴⁰

subgenus *Plagiochasma*

- 2 **P. appendiculatum** Lehm. & Lindenb.¹⁴¹

108 **Reboulia** Raddi

- 1 **R. hemisphaerica** (L.) Raddi
 - a subsp. **australis** R.M.Schust.
 - b subsp. **dioica** R.M.Schust.
 - c subsp. **hemisphaerica**¹⁴²

Cleveaceae Cavers

109 **Clevea** Lindb. [*Athalamia* auct. eur.]

- 1 **C. hyalina** (Sommerf.) Lindb. [*Athalamia hyalina* (Sommerf.) S.Hatt., *Clevea hyalina* var. *suecica* (Lindb.) Lindb., *Athalamia hyalina* var. *suecica* (Lindb.) S.Hatt., *Clevea hyalina* var. *rufescens* (S.W.Arnell) Konstant. *nom. inval.*]
- 2 **C. spathysii** (Lindenb.) Müll.Frib. [*Athalamia spathysii* (Lindenb.) S.Hatt.]

110 **Peltolepis** Lindb.

- 1 **P. quadrata** (Saut.) Müll.Frib.

111 **Sauteria** NeesSection *Sauteria*

- 1 **S. alpina** (Nees) Nees

Conocephalaceae Müll.Frib. ex Grolle

112 **Conocephalum** Hill

- 1 **C. conicum** (L.) Dumort.
- 2 **C. salebrosum** Szwedk., Buczk. & Odrzyk.¹⁴³

Corsiaceae Engl.

Corsiinoideae Schiffn.

113 **Corsinia** Raddi

- 1 **C. coriandrina** (Spreng.) Lindb.

¹³⁵*Lunularia cruciata* subsp. *thaxteri* (A.Evans & Herzog) R.M.Schust. occurs in South America and New Zealand.¹³⁶*Mannia californica* was reported new to Europe by Hugonnot and Schill (2006).¹³⁷*Mannia controversa* (type from Switzerland) was usually regarded as a synonym of *Mannia fragrans* until Schill et al. (2008) showed it to be an independent species.¹³⁸*Mannia controversa* subsp. *asiatica* D.B.Schill & D.G.Long occurs in Asia.¹³⁹*Mannia fragrans* subsp. *orientalis* R.M.Schust. occurs in Japan.¹⁴⁰*Plagiochasma rupestre* var. *volkii* Bischl. occurs in South America and southern Africa.¹⁴¹*Plagiochasma appendiculatum* was reported new to Europe from the Balears by Cros et al. (2005).¹⁴²*Reboulia hemisphaerica* subsp. *paradoxa* R.M.Schust. is described from Portugal (Schuster 1992b) but invalidly as it lacks a Latin description. If recognised it needs to be validated, but there are many uncertainties about the segregates of *Reboulia hemisphaerica*. *Reboulia hemisphaerica* subsp. *acrogyna* (R.M.Schust.) R.M.Schust. occurs in North America, subsp. *orientalis* R.M.Schust. in Asia, var. *fissisquama* Herzog in China and var. *turkestanica* C.E.O.Jensen ex Herzog in China.¹⁴³*Conocephalum salebrosum* was described by Szwedkowski et al. (2005) from Poland but shown to have a wide distribution both in Europe and elsewhere in the Northern Hemisphere. On the other hand, they showed that *Conocephalum conicum* was a near-endemic to Europe.

Cyathodiaceae Stotler & Crand.-Stotl.

- 114 **Cyathodium** Kunze
1 **C. foetidissimum** Schiffn.¹⁴⁴

Dumortieraceae D.G.Long

- 115 **Dumortiera** Nees
1 **D. hirsuta** (Sw.) Nees
a subsp. **hirsuta**¹⁴⁵

Exorothecaceae Müll.Frib. ex Grolle

- 116 **Exorotheca** Mitt.
subgenus *Corbierella* (Douin & Trab.) Schiffn.
1 **E. welwitschii** Steph.
subgenus *Exorotheca*
2 **E. pustulosa** Mitt.

Marchantiaceae Lindl.

Marchantioideae Schiffn.

- 117 **Marchantia** L.
subgenus *Chlamidium* (Corda) Bischl.
section *Paleacea* Bischl.
1 **M. paleacea** Bertol.
a subsp. **paleacea**¹⁴⁶
subgenus *Marchantia*
2 **M. polymorpha** L.¹⁴⁷
a subsp. **montivagans** Bischl. & Boissel.-Dub. [*Marchantia alpestris* (Nees) Burgeff]
b subsp. **polymorpha** [*Marchantia aquatica* (Nees) Burgeff]
c subsp. **ruderalis** Bischl. & Boissel.-Dub. [*Marchantia latifolia* Gray]
subgenus *Preissia* (Corda) D.G.Long, Crand.-Stotl., L.L.Forrest & Villarreal [*Bucegia* Radian, *Preissia* Corda]
3 **M. quadrata** Scop. [*Preissia quadrata* (Scop.) Nees]
a subsp. **hyperborea** (R.M.Schust.) Borovich. [*Preissia quadrata* subsp. *hyperborea* R.M.Schust.]
b subsp. **quadrata**
4 **M. romanica** (Radian) D.G.Long, Crand.-Stotl., L.L.Forrest & J.C.Villarreal [*Bucegia romanica* Radian]

Oxymitraceae Müll.Frib. ex Grolle

- 118 **Oxymitra** Bisch. ex Lindenb.
1 **O. incrassata** (Brot.) Sérgio & Sim-Sim

Ricciaceae Rchb.

- 119 **Riccia** L.
subgenus *Riccia*
section *Riccia*¹⁴⁸
1 **R. atlantica** Sérgio & Perold
2 **R. atromarginata** Levier
a var. **atromarginata**¹⁴⁹
3 **R. beyrichiana** Hampe [*Riccia marginata* Lindb.]
4 **R. bicarinata** Lindb.
5 **R. bifurca** Hoffm. [*Riccia bifurca* var. *subinermis* Heeg]
6 **R. breidleri** Jur. ex Steph.
7 **R. ciliata** Hoffm. [*Riccia ciliata* var. *epilosa* Warnst., *Riccia ciliata* var. *intumescens* Bisch., *Riccia ciliata* var. *violacea* Kny, *Riccia dalslandica* S.W.Arnell, *Riccia intumescens* (Bisch.) Underw., *Riccia canescens* Steph., *Riccia trichocarpa* M.Howe, *Riccia crinita* auct. eur.]¹⁵⁰
8 **R. ciliifera** Link [*Riccia melitensis* C.Massal.]
9 **R. crozalsii** Levier
10 **R. crustata** Trab.
11 **R. glauca** L. [*Riccia glauca* var. *major* (Roth) Lindenb.]
a var. **ciliaris** Warnst. [*Riccia glauca* var. *subinermis* (Lindb.) Warnst.]
b var. **glauca**
12 **R. gothica** Damsh. & Hallingb.
13 **R. gougetiana** Durieu & Mont.
a var. **armatissima** Levier ex Müll.Frib.
b var. **gougetiana**
14 **R. lamellosa** Raddi
15 **R. ligula** Steph.
16 **R. macrocarpa** Levier
17 **R. michelii** Raddi
18 **R. nigrella** DC.
19 **R. papillosa** Moris
20 **R. sommieri** Levier
21 **R. sorocarpa** Bisch.
a subsp. **arctica** R.M.Schust. ex Köckinger & L. Söderstr. [*Riccia sorocarpa* subsp. *arctica* R.M.Schust. *nom. inval.*, *Riccia lindenbergiana* Saut.]

¹⁴⁴*Cyathodium foetidissimum* was recorded new to Europe by Ligrone and Duckett (2005).

¹⁴⁵*Dumortiera hirsuta* subsp. *nepalensis* (Taylor) R.M.Schust. is widespread in the tropics and subsp. *tatunoi* Horik. occurs in Japan.

¹⁴⁶*Marchantia paleacea* subsp. *diptera* (Nees & Mont.) Inoue occurs in E Asia.

¹⁴⁷Recent molecular studies (Cronberg et al., unpubl.) indicate that the subspecies of *Marchantia polymorpha* should be better treated at species level. However, we keep them as subspecies until nomenclatural uncertainties raised by elevating them to species are resolved.

¹⁴⁸As noted by Hugonnot (2010a), the nomenclature and taxonomy of many species in sect. *Riccia* is highly problematic. Difficult taxa include *Riccia bicarinata*, *R. bifurca*, *R. ciliata*, *R. crozalsii*, *R. michelii*, *R. subbifurca*, *R. warnstorffii* and the little-known *R. ligula*. The morphology of these taxa is plastic, and it is unclear to what extent the size of the thallus and the development and structure of cilia are determined by genetic or environmental factors. Jovet-Ast (1986) published an important monograph of the Mediterranean species, but her concepts have been questioned in recent years (e.g. Hugonnot 2010b, 2015). Integrated molecular and morphological studies are urgently needed.

¹⁴⁹*Riccia atromarginata* var. *jovet-astiae* Rauh & Buchloh occurs on the Arabian Peninsula and adjacent parts of Africa.

¹⁵⁰*Riccia trichocarpa* was synonymised with the Australian *Riccia crinita* (the latter having priority) by Jovet-Ast (2000), a synonymisation that has been largely overlooked or rejected by European bryologists. Hugonnot (2010b) argued that Jovet-Ast's (1986) concept of *Riccia trichocarpa* is actually *Riccia ciliata*, and her *Riccia ciliata* belongs to other species. Thus Hugonnot synonymised both taxa under the oldest name, *Riccia ciliata*.

- b subsp. **erythrophora** R.M.Schust. ex Konstant. & L.Söderstr. [*Riccia sorocarpa* subsp. *erythrophora* R.M.Schust. *nom. inval.*]
- c subsp. **sorocarpa**¹⁵¹ [*Riccia sorocarpa* var. *heegii* Schiffn.]
- 22 **R. subbifurca** Warnst. ex Croz. [*?Riccia oelandica* C.E.O.Jensen]¹⁵²
- 23 **R. trabutiana** Steph.
- 24 **R. warnstorffii** Limpr. ex Warnst. [*Riccia warnstorffii* var. *commutata* (J.B.Jack ex Levier) Damsh., *Riccia warnstorffii* var. *subinermis* Warnst., *Riccia warnstorffii* var. *ciliaris* Warnst.]
- section *Pilifer* O.H.Volk
- 25 **R. boumanii** Dirkse, Losada-Lima & M.Stech¹⁵³
- subgenus *Ricciella* (A.Braun) Boulay
- section *Ricciella* (A.Braun) Bisch.
- 26 **R. canaliculata** Hoffm.
- 27 **R. duplex** Lorb. ex Müll.Frib.
a var. **duplex**¹⁵⁴
- 28 **R. fluitans** L.
- 29 **R. frostii** Austin
a var. **frostii**¹⁵⁵
- 30 **R. huebeneriana** Lindenb.
a subsp. **huebeneriana** [*Riccia huebeneriana* var. *pseudo-frostii* Schiffn.]¹⁵⁶
- 31 **R. perennis** Steph.
- 32 **R. rhenana** Lorb. ex Müll.Frib.
a var. **rhenana**
b var. **violacea** M.F.Boiko
- section *Spongodes* Nees
- 33 **R. cavernosa** Hoffm. [*Riccia teneriffae* S.W.Arnell, *Riccia cavernosa* var. *angustior* (Nees) Damsh.]
- 34 **R. crystallina** L.

- 120 **Ricciocarpos** Corda
1 **R. natans** (L.) Corda

Targioniaceae Dumort.

- 121 **Targionia** L.

- subgenus *Targionia*
1 **T. hypophylla** L.
a subsp. **hypophylla**¹⁵⁷
2 **T. lorbeeriana** Müll.Frib.

Sphaerocarpaceae Cavers

Riellaceae Engl.

- 122 **Riella** Mont.

subgenus *Riella*

- 1 **R. battandieri** Trab.
2 **R. bialata** Trab.¹⁵⁸
3 **R. gallica** Balansa ex Trab.
4 **R. helicophylla** (Bory & Mont.) Mont.
a var. **helicophylla**

b var. **macrocarpa** P.Allorge

- 5 **R. notarisii** (Mont.) Mont.¹⁵⁹

- 6 **R. reuteri** Mont.

subgenus *Trabutiella* Porsild

- 7 **R. affinis** M.Howe & Underw.
8 **R. cossoniana** Trab.
9 **R. echinata** (Müll.Frib.) Segarra, Puche & Sabovlj.¹⁶⁰
10 **R. mediterranea** Segarra, Puche, Sabovlj., M.Infante & Heras¹⁶¹

Sphaerocarpaceae Heeg

- 123 **Sphaerocarpos** Boehm.

subgenus *Austrosphaerocarpos* R.M.Schust.

- 1 **S. stipitatus** Bisch. ex Lindenb.

subgenus *Sphaerocarpos*

- 2 **S. europaeus** Lorb. [*Sphaerocarpos texanus* auct. eur. non Austin]¹⁶²
3 **S. michelii** Bellardi

Mosses

BRYOPHYTA

SPHAGNOPSIDA SCHIMP.

Sphagnales Limpr.

Sphagnaceae Dumort.

- 1 **Sphagnum** L.¹⁶³

¹⁵¹*Riccia sorocarpa* var. *heegii* was accepted with low confidence in the world checklist of liverworts (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2016). In Europe it has been reported from Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Sardinia, Austria, Serbia, North Macedonia and Romania as well as from the Canary Islands and Madeira.

¹⁵²The name *Riccia subbifurca* has been used for different plants in Europe, and the application of the name is problematic, as is its relationship with other taxa such as *R. oelandica* C.E.O. Jensen. The species was described by Crozals (1903), based primarily on material from a serpentine site in France. It is discussed by Hugonnot (2018), who suggests that it could be a taxon of localised occurrence on serpentine.

¹⁵³*Riccia boumanii* is newly described from the Canary Islands by Dirkse et al. (2016).

¹⁵⁴*Riccia duplex* var. *megasporea* Na-Thalang occurs in Australia.

¹⁵⁵*Riccia frostii* var. *crystallinoides* Schiffn. occurs in W Asia.

¹⁵⁶*Riccia huebeneriana* subsp. *sullivantii* (Austin) R.M.Schust. occurs in North America.

¹⁵⁷*Targionia hypophylla* subsp. *linealis* W.Frey & Kürschner occurs on the Arabian peninsula.

¹⁵⁸*Riella bialata* was reported new to Europe from Spain by Puche and Segarra-Moragues (2013).

¹⁵⁹*Riella notarisii* is a species complex with poorly defined taxonomic boundaries including the European *Riella battandieri*, *Riella gallica* and *Riella reuteri* as well as *Riella cyrenaica* Maire and *Riella sersuensis* Trab. from North Africa.

¹⁶⁰*Riella echinata* is a new species described from North Africa by Segarra-Moragues et al. (2014) but also occurring in Spain, The Balears and Canary Islands.

¹⁶¹*Riella mediterranea* is a new species described from Spain by Segarra-Moragues et al. (2014) but also occurring in the Balears, Malta and Cyprus as well as in Morocco.

¹⁶²European accessions of '*Sphaerocarpos texanus*' were shown to be clearly distinct from the American *Sphaerocarpos texanus* (Bell et al. 2013) and the latter is thus excluded from Europe. *Sphaerocarpos europaeus* is the oldest name based on a European specimen.

¹⁶³The subgeneric and sectional classification of *Sphagnum* follows Laine et al. (2018).

subgenus *Rigida* (Lindb.) A.Eddy

- 1 ***S. compactum*** Lam. & DC.
- 2 ***S. strictum*** Sull.

subgenus *Sphagnum*

- 3 ***S. affine*** Renault & Cardot [*Sphagnum affine* var. *flagellare* (Schlieph. ex Röhl) L.Söderstr. & Hedenäs, *Sphagnum imbricatum* subsp. *affine* (Renault & Cardot) Flatberg]
- 4 ***S. austinii*** Sull. [*Sphagnum imbricatum* subsp. *austinii* (Sull.) Flatberg]
- 5 ***S. centrale*** C.E.O.Jensen [*Sphagnum palustre* var. *centrale* (C.E.O.Jensen) A.Eddy]
- 6 ***S. divinum*** Flatberg & Hassel [*Sphagnum magellanicum* auct. eur. p.p., non Brid.]
- 7 ***S. medium*** Limpr. [*Sphagnum magellanicum* auct. eur. p.p., non Brid.]¹⁶⁴
- 8 ***S. palustre*** L.
- 9 ***S. pillosum*** Lindb.

subgenus *Acutifolia* (Russow) A.J.Shaw

section *Squarrosa* (Russow) Schimp.

- 10 ***S. mirum*** Flatberg & Thinggaard¹⁶⁵
- 11 ***S. squarrosus*** Crome
- 12 ***S. teres*** (Schimp.) Ångstr.
- 13 ***S. tundrae*** Flatberg

section *Polyclada* (C.E.O.Jensen) Horrell

- 14 ***S. wulfianum*** Girg.

section *Insulosa* Isov.

- 15 ***S. aongstroemii*** C.Hartm.

section *Acutifolia* Wilson

- 16 ***S. angermanicum*** Melin
- 17 ***S. arcticum*** Flatberg & Frisvoll
- 18 ***S. beothuk*** R.E.Andrus¹⁶⁶
- 19 ***S. capillifolium*** (Ehrh.) Hedw. [*Sphagnum capillifolium* subsp. *capillifolium*]
- 20 ***S. concinnum*** (Berggr.) Flatberg [*Sphagnum fimbriatum* subsp. *concinnum* (Berggr.) Flatberg & Frisvoll]¹⁶⁷
- 21 ***S. fimbriatum*** Wilson
- 22 ***S. fuscum*** (Schimp.) H.Klinggr.
- 23 ***S. girgensohnii*** Russow
- 24 ***S. molle*** Sull.
- 25 ***S. nitidulum*** Warnst.¹⁶⁸
- 26 ***S. olafii*** Flatberg

- 27 ***S. quinquefarium*** (Braithw.) Warnst.

- 28 ***S. rubellum*** Wilson [*Sphagnum capillifolium* subsp. *rubellum* (Wilson) M.O.Hill]

- 29 ***S. rubiginosum*** Flatberg

- 30 ***S. russowii*** Warnst.

- 31 ***S. skyense*** Flatberg

- 32 ***S. subfulvum*** Sjors

- a subsp. ***purpureum*** Flatberg

- b subsp. ***subfulvum***

- 33 ***S. subnitens*** Russow & Warnst.

- a subsp. ***ferrugineum*** Flatberg [*Sphagnum subnitens* var. *ferrugineum* (Flatberg) M.O.Hill]

- b subsp. ***subnitens***

- 34 ***S. tescorum*** Flatberg¹⁶⁹

- 35 ***S. venustum*** Flatberg¹⁷⁰

- 36 ***S. warnstorffii*** Russow

subgenus *Subsecunda* (Lindb.) A.J.Shaw

- 37 ***S. auriculatum*** Schimp. [*Sphagnum denticulatum* Brid.]

- 38 ***S. contortum*** Schultz

- 39 ***S. inundatum*** Russow

- 40 ***S. platyphyllum*** (Lindb. ex Braithw.) Warnst.

- 41 ***S. pylaesii*** Brid.

- 42 ***S. subsecundum*** Nees

subgenus *Cuspidata* Lindb.

- 43 ***S. angustifolium*** (C.E.O.Jensen ex Russow) C.E.O.Jensen

- 44 ***S. annulatum*** H.Lindb. ex Warnst.

- 45 ***S. balticum*** (Russow) C.E.O.Jensen

- 46 ***S. cuspidatum*** Ehrh. ex Hoffm.

- a var. ***cuspidatum***

- b var. ***viride*** (Flatberg) Lönnell & Hassel [*Sphagnum viride* Flatberg]¹⁷¹

- 47 ***S. fallax*** (H.Klinggr.) H.Klinggr.¹⁷²

- a var. ***brevifolium*** (Lindb. ex Braithw.) Lönnell & Hassel [*Sphagnum brevifolium* (Lindb. ex Braithw.) Röhl]

- b var. ***fallax***

- c var. ***isoviitae*** (Flatberg) Lönnell & Hassel [*Sphagnum fallax* subsp. *isoviitae* (Flatberg) M.O.Hill, *Sphagnum isoviitae* Flatberg]

¹⁶⁴All European records of *Sphagnum magellanicum* are referable to *Sphagnum divinum* or *Sphagnum medium* (Hassel et al. 2018). *Sphagnum magellanicum* s.str. is confined to southern South America.

¹⁶⁵*Sphagnum mirum* is an Arctic species recently found in Nenets Province, European Russia (Laine et al. 2018).

¹⁶⁶*Sphagnum beothuk* is a North American species (Andrus 2006), recently found to occur in oceanic parts of Europe (Kyrkjæide et al. 2015).

¹⁶⁷Shaw et al. (2012) showed that *Sphagnum concinnum* and *Sphagnum fimbriatum* are distinct species on both morphological and molecular evidence.

¹⁶⁸*Sphagnum nitidulum* is a doubtful species in need of revision, that grows around fumaroles on the island of Terceira in the Azores. It appears distinctive, but the diagnostic characters might merely be the result of these extreme conditions (Séneca and Söderström 2009).

¹⁶⁹*Sphagnum tescorum* was found in subarctic European Russia in 2016 (Laine et al. 2018).

¹⁷⁰*Sphagnum venustum* was described from eastern Canada (Flatberg 2008). It is ampho-Atlantic, with a single location found recently in Norway (Laine et al. 2018).

¹⁷¹*Sphagnum viride* was treated as a synonym of *Sphagnum cuspidatum* by Hill et al. (2006), then as a variety by Lönnell and Hassel (2018). Hanssen et al. (2000) found that the molecular evidence for differentiation is slight. They further suggested that "the different distribution patterns found in north-western Europe speak in favour of a separation at the subspecies rank, but we consider a formal taxonomic decision premature at this point". Laine et al. (2018) state that "the taxonomic status of this species is still somewhat unclear in relation to *Sphagnum cuspidatum*". We follow Lönnell and Hassel (2018) pending further molecular work.

¹⁷²The new combinations for *Sphagnum brevifolium* and *Sphagnum isoviitae* were proposed by Lönnell and Hassel (2018), although further molecular studies are needed to clarify their status conclusively. It has been observed that the three varieties of *Sphagnum fallax* are morphologically rather stable in each of their preferred habitats, and it may be that epigenetic processes are involved in the expression of *Sphagnum fallax* phenotypes.

- 48 *S. flexuosum* Dozy & Molk.
- 49 *S. jensenii* H.Lindb.
- 50 *S. lenense* H.Lindb. ex L.I.Savicz
- 51 *S. lindbergii* Schimp.
- 52 *S. majus* (Russow) C.E.O.Jensen
 - a subsp. *majus*
 - b subsp. *norvegicum* Flatberg
- 53 *S. obtusum* Warnst.
- 54 *S. pulchrum* (Lindb. ex Braithw.) Warnst.
- 55 *S. recurvum* P.Beauv.¹⁷³
- 56 *S. riparium* Ångstr.
- 57 *S. tenellum* (Brid.) Pers. ex Brid.
- 58 *S. troendelagicum* Flatberg

ANDREAEOPSIDA J.H.SCHAFFEN.

Andreaeales Limpr.

Andreaeaceae Dumort.

- 2 *Andreaea* Hedw.
 - section *Chasmocalyx* Lindb. ex Braithw.
 - 1 *A. nivalis* Hook.
 - section *Nerviae* Cardot ex G.Roth
 - 2 *A. blyttii* Schimp.
 - 3 *A. crassinervia* Bruch
 - 4 *A. frigida* Huebener
 - 5 *A. heinemannii* Hampe & Müll.Hal.
 - a subsp. *crassifolia* (Luisier) Sérgio
 - b subsp. *heinemannii*
 - 6 *A. megistospora* B.M.Murray
 - 7 *A. rothii* F.Weber & D.Mohr
 - a subsp. *falcata* (Schimp.) Lindb.
 - b subsp. *rothii*
 - section *Andreaea*
 - 8 *A. alpestris* (Thed.) Schimp. [*Andreaea rupestris* var. *alpestris* (Thed.) Sharp]
 - 9 *A. alpina* Hedw. [*Andreaea hartmanii* Thed., *Andreaea obovata* Thed.]¹⁷⁴
 - 10 *A. flexuosa* R.Br. bis
 - a subsp. *luisieri* Sérgio & Sim-Sim¹⁷⁵
 - 11 *A. hookeri* Schimp. [*Andreaea alpina* auct. mult.]¹⁷⁶
 - 12 *A. mutabilis* Hook.f. & Wilson
 - 13 *A. rupestris* Hedw.
 - a var. *papillosa* (Lindb.) Podp.
 - b var. *rupestris*
 - 14 *A. sinuosa* B.M.Murray

- Oedipodiales Goffinet & W.R.Buck
Oedipodiaceae Schimp.
- 3 *Oedipodium* Schwägr.
 - 1 *O. griffithianum* (Dicks.) Schwägr.

TETRAPHIDOPSIDA GOFFINET & W.R.BUCK

Tetraphidales M.Fleisch.

Tetraphidaceae Schimp.

- 4 *Tetraphis* Hedw.
 - 1 *T. pellucida* Hedw.
- 5 *Tetradontium* Schwägr.
 - 1 *T. brownianum* (Dicks.) Schwägr.
 - 2 *T. ovatum* (Funck) Schwägr.
 - 3 *T. repandum* (Funck) Schwägr.

POLYTRICHOPSIDA DOWELD

Polytrichales M.Fleisch.

Polytrichaceae Schwägr.

- 6 *Alophosia* Card.
 - 1 *A. azorica* (Renauld & Cardot) Cardot
- 7 *Atrichum* P.Beauv.
 - 1 *A. androgynum* (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger¹⁷⁷
 - 2 *A. angustatum* (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.
 - 3 *A. crispum* (James) Sull.
 - 4 *A. flavisetum* Mitt.
 - 5 *A. tenellum* (Röhl.) Bruch & Schimp.
 - 6 *A. undulatum* (Hedw.) P.Beauv.
- 8 *Oligotrichum* DC.
 - 1 *O. hercynicum* (Hedw.) Lam. & DC.
- 9 *Pogonatum* P.Beauv.
 - 1 *P. aloides* (Hedw.) P.Beauv.
 - 2 *P. dentatum* (Menzies ex Brid.) Brid.
 - 3 *P. nanum* (Hedw.) P.Beauv.
 - 4 *P. neesii* (Müll.Hal.) Dozy
 - 5 *P. urnigerum* (Hedw.) P.Beauv.
- 10 *Polytrichastrum* G.L.Sm.¹⁷⁸
 - 1 *P. alpinum* (Hedw.) G.L.Sm. [*Polytrichastrum norvegicum* (Hedw.) Schljakov, *Polytrichum alpinum* Hedw., *Polytrichum alpinum* var. *arcticum* (Sw. ex Brid.) Wahlenb.]
 - 2 *P. altaicum* Ignatov & G.L.Merr.¹⁷⁹

OEDIPODIOPSIDA GOFFINET & W.R.BUCK

¹⁷³*Sphagnum recurvum* s.str. is essentially an American taxon recently found in the Azores (Dias et al. 2009). Historically the name was used in a wider sense, encompassing *Sphagnum fallax*, *Sphagnum angustifolium* and *Sphagnum flexuosum*.

¹⁷⁴The confused history of *Andreaea alpina* and *Andreaea hookeri* was elucidated by Price and Ellis (2018), who describe the problems associated with the name 'Andreaea alpina' and the type specimens associated with that name. In consequence, the species previously and widely known as 'Andreaea alpina' must now be called *Andreaea hookeri*, while *Andreaea alpina*, for which a lectotype is designated by Price and Ellis (2018), applies to the species previously known as *Andreaea obovata*.

¹⁷⁵*Andreaea flexuosa* subsp. *luisieri* is a new taxon described from Madeira (Sérgio and Sim-Sim 2012); subsp. *flexuosa* occurs in the Southern Hemisphere.

¹⁷⁶See footnote on *Andreaea alpina*, above. *Andreaea hookeri* is therefore the correct name for the plant generally known previously as *Andreaea alpina*.

¹⁷⁷*Atrichum androgynum* was reported from Macaronesia and Portugal by Sérgio et al. (2010).

¹⁷⁸The composition of *Polytrichastrum* in Russia was clarified by Ivanova et al. (2014).

¹⁷⁹*Polytrichastrum altaicum* was described from the Altai Mountains in Asiatic Russia (Ignatov and Smith Merrill (1995), and later also located in European Russia and Finnish Lapland (Ivanova et al. 2014).

- 3 ***P. fragile*** (Bryhn) Schljakov [*Polytrichastrum alpinum* var. *fragile* (Bryhn) D.G.Long, *Polytrichum fragile* Bryhn]¹⁸⁰
 - 4 ***P. septentrionale*** (Brid.) E.I.Ivanova, N.E.Bell & Ignatov [*Polytrichastrum alpinum* var. *septentrionale* (Sw. ex Brid.) G.L.Sm., *Polytrichum septentrionale* Brid.]¹⁸¹
 - 5 ***P. sexangulare*** (Brid.) G.L.Sm. [*Polytrichum sexangulare* Hedw.]
 - 6 ***P. sphaerothecium*** (Besch.) J.-P.Frahm [*Polytrichastrum sexangulare* var. *vulcanicum* (C.E.O.Jensen) G.L.Merr., *Polytrichum sphaerothecium* (Besch.) Müll.Hal.]
 - 11 ***Polytrichum*** Hedw.
 - 1 ***P. commune*** Hedw. [*Polytrichum commune* var. *commune*, *Polytrichum commune* var. *uliginosum* Wallr., *Polytrichum uliginosum* (Wallr.) Schriebl]¹⁸²
 - 2 ***P. densifolium*** Wilson ex Mitt. [*Polytrichastrum formosum* var. *densifolium* (Wilson ex Mitt.) Z.Iwats. & Nog., *Polytrichum formosum* var. *densifolium* (Wilson ex Mitt.) Osada]¹⁸³
 - 3 ***P. formosum*** Hedw. [*Polytrichastrum formosum* (Hedw.) G.L.Sm.]¹⁸⁴
 - 4 ***P. hyperboreum*** R.Br.
 - 5 ***P. jensenii*** I.Hagen
 - 6 ***P. juniperinum*** Hedw.
 - 7 ***P. longisetum*** Sw. ex Brid. [*Polytrichastrum longisetum* (Sw. ex Brid.) G.L.Sm.]¹⁸⁵
 - 8 ***P. pallidisetum*** Funck [*Polytrichastrum pallidisetum* (Funck) G.L.Sm.]¹⁸⁶
 - 9 ***P. perigoniale*** Michx. [*Polytrichum commune* var. *humile* Sw., *Polytrichum commune* var. *perigoniale* (Michx.) Hampe]¹⁸⁷
 - 10 ***P. piliferum*** Hedw.
 - 11 ***P. strictum*** Menzies ex Brid. [*Polytrichum alpestre* Hoppe]
 - 12 ***P. swartzii*** Hartm. [*Polytrichum commune* var. *swartzii* (Hartm.) Nyholm]
 - 12 ***Psilopilum*** Brid.
 - 1 ***P. cavifolium*** (Wilson) I.Hagen
 - 2 ***P. laevigatum*** (Wahlenb.) Lindb.
- BRYOPSIDA** PAX
Buxbaumiales M.Fleisch.
Buxbaumiaceae Schimp.
- 13 ***Buxbaumia*** Hedw.
 - 1 ***B. aphylla*** Hedw.
 - 2 ***B. viridis*** (Moug. ex Lam. & DC.) Brid. ex Moug. & Nestl.
- Diphysciales M.Fleisch.
Diphysciaceae M.Fleisch.
- 14 ***Diphyscium*** D.Mohr
 - 1 ***D. foliosum*** (Hedw.) D.Mohr
- Timmiales Ochrya
Timmiaceae Schimp.
- 15 ***Timmia*** Hedw.

section *Timmiaurea* Brassard

 - 1 ***T. austriaca*** Hedw.

section *Timmia*

 - 2 ***T. bavarica*** Hessel.
 - 3 ***T. megapolitana*** Hedw.

section *Norvegica* Brassard

 - 4 ***T. comata*** Lindb. & Arnell
 - 5 ***T. norvegica*** J.E.Zetterst.
 - 6 ***T. sibirica*** Lindb. & Arnell
- Encalyptales Dixon
Encalyptaceae Schimp.
- 16 ***Bryobrittonia*** Williams
 - 1 ***B. longipes*** (Mitt.) D.G.Horton

¹⁸⁰*Polytrichastrum fragile* was treated at species level by Ivanova et al. (2014).

¹⁸¹*Polytrichastrum septentrionale* was treated at species level by Ivanova et al. (2014).

¹⁸²*Polytrichum commune* var. *uliginosum* Wallr. was raised to specific rank by Schriebl (1991) following his observation of stability in the described diagnostic features in culture. Hill et al. (2006) accepted this view, supported partially by Bijlsma et al. (2000), who found two distinct genetic entities within *Polytrichum commune* s.lat. that they recognised as *Polytrichum uliginosum* and *Polytrichum commune*, with *Polytrichum commune* var. *perigoniale* (Michx.) Hampe treated under *Polytrichum commune*. Subsequent molecular and herbarium studies (Bell et al. 2010; Kariyawasam et al. in prep), have confirmed that these two genetic entities exist, although they show that *Polytrichum uliginosum* should be treated under *Polytrichum commune* while *Polytrichum perigoniale* Michx. is the correct name for the other entity. This is because Bijlsma et al. (2000) based their sampling of *Polytrichum commune* on Schriebl's concept of the species, with specimens corresponding to *Polytrichum commune* var. *perigoniale* (as can be seen in their Figure 1C), while the concept of *Polytrichum uliginosum* they used presumably included plants corresponding morphologically to *Polytrichum commune* var. *commune*. The type of *Polytrichum commune* in the Hedwig-Schwägrichen-herbarium comprises nine stems on a single herbarium sheet. Some of these appear to have been added by Schwägrichen for comparison purposes and are assignable to *Polytrichum juniperinum*, *Polytrichum appressum* (= *Polytrichum subpilosum*) and *Polytrichum perigoniale*. Six others match Hedwig's original description of *Polytrichum commune* and descriptions in the literature he cited, as well as the concept of *Polytrichum commune* var. *commune* traditionally used in Europe. Of these, one will be selected as a lectotype for *Polytrichum commune* (Kariyawasam, in prep). See also footnote to *Polytrichum perigoniale*, below.

¹⁸³Originally described in 1859 from Sikkim in India (Mitten 1859), *Polytrichum densifolium* was overlooked in Europe (and elsewhere), where specimens were assigned to *Polytrichum formosum*. Most Russian specimens previously named *Polytrichum formosum* were transferred to *Polytrichum densifolium* by Ivanova et al. (2015), and it seems likely that many other eastern European occurrences of '*Polytrichum formosum*' may also prove to be *Polytrichum densifolium*.

¹⁸⁴*Polytrichastrum formosum* was returned to *Polytrichum* by Bell and Hyvönen (2010), a treatment followed by Ivanova et al. (2014) and others.

¹⁸⁵*Polytrichastrum longisetum* was returned to *Polytrichum* by Bell and Hyvönen (2010), a treatment followed by Ivanova et al. (2014) and others.

¹⁸⁶*Polytrichastrum pallidisetum* was returned to *Polytrichum* by Bell and Hyvönen (2010), a treatment followed by Ivanova et al. (2014) and others.

¹⁸⁷Molecular evidence (e.g. Bell et al. 2010; Kariyawasam et al. in prep.) clearly shows *Polytrichum perigoniale* to be more closely related to a number of non-European species than to *Polytrichum commune* s.str., thus necessitating its recognition as a full species rather than a variety of *Polytrichum commune*. The type (G) has been examined by Kariyawasam.

- 17 ***Encalypta*** Hedw.
section *Streptothea* (Kindb.) Broth.
1 ***E. procera*** Bruch
2 ***E. streptocarpa*** Hedw.
section *Pyromitrium* Wallr. ex Hampe
3 ***E. alpina*** Sm.
4 ***E. mutica*** I.Hagen
section *Rhabdothea* Müll.Hal.
5 ***E. pilifera*** Funck [*Encalypta obovatifolia* Nyholm, *Encalypta intermedia* Jur.]¹⁸⁸
6 ***E. rhaptocarpa*** Schwägr.
7 ***E. spathulata*** Müll.Hal. [*Encalypta rhaptocarpa* var. *spathulata* (Müll.Hal.) Husn.]
8 ***E. trachymitria*** Ripart [*Encalypta rhaptocarpa* var. *leptodon* Lindb., *Encalypta rhaptocarpa* var. *trachymitria* (Ripart) Wijk & Margad.]¹⁸⁹
9 ***E. vulgaris*** Hedw.
section *Megasporae* D.G.Horton
10 ***E. longicolla*** Bruch
section *Encalypta*
11 ***E. affinis*** R.Hedw.
a subsp. ***affinis***
b subsp. ***macounii*** (Austin) D.G.Horton
12 ***E. brevicolla*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Ångstr.
13 ***E. brevipes*** Schljakov
14 ***E. ciliata*** Hedw.
15 ***E. microstoma*** Bals.-Criv. & De Not.

Funariales M.Fleisch.
Funariaceae Schwägr.
Pyramiduloideae O.Werner, Ros & Goffinet¹⁹⁰
18 ***Goniomitrium*** Hook.f. & Wilson
1 ***G. seroi*** Casas

19 ***Pyramidula*** Brid.
1 ***P. tetragona*** (Brid.) Brid.

Funarioideae Broth.
20 ***Entosthodon*** Schwägr.
subgenus *Entosthodon*
1 ***E. abramovae*** Fedosov & Ignatova¹⁹¹
2 ***E. attenuatus*** (Dicks.) Bryhn [*Entosthodon templetonii* (Sm.) Schwägr.]
3 ***E. commutatus*** Durieu & Mont. [*Entosthodon krausei* Besch.]¹⁹²
4 ***E. dagestanicus*** Fedosov & Ignatova¹⁹³
5 ***E. duriaei*** Mont.¹⁹⁴
6 ***E. handelii*** (Schiffn.) Laz. [*Funaria handelii* Schiffn.]¹⁹⁵
7 ***E. hungaricus*** (Boros) Loeske
8 ***E. kroonkurk*** Dirkse & Brugués¹⁹⁶
9 ***E. obtusus*** (Hedw.) Lindb.
10 ***E. stenophyllus*** Fedosov & Ignatova¹⁹⁷
subgenus *Plagiodus* (Mitt.) Fife
11 ***E. convexus*** (Spruce) Brugués
12 ***E. muhlenbergii*** (Turner) Fife
13 ***E. pulchellus*** (H.Philib.) Brugués
14 ***E. schimperii*** Brugués
subgenus *Murcia* Fife
15 ***E. fascicularis*** (Hedw.) Müll.Hal.
16 ***E. mouretii*** (Corb.) Jelenc

21 ***Funaria*** Schwägr.¹⁹⁸
1 ***F. aequidens*** Lindb. ex Broth.
2 ***F. arctica*** (Berggr.) Kindb.
3 ***F. hygrometrica*** Hedw.
4 ***F. microstoma*** Bruch ex Schimp.

22 ***Funariella*** Sérgio
1 ***F. curviseta*** (Schwägr.) Sérgio

23 ***Physcomitrium*** (Brid.) Brid. [*Aphanorrhagma* Sull., *Ephemerella* Mull.Hal., *Physcomitrella* Bruch & Schimp., *Physcomitridium* G.Roth]¹⁹⁹
1 ***P. arenicola*** Laz.
2 ***P. eurystomum*** Sendtn.
a subsp. ***acuminatum*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Giacom.
b subsp. ***eurystomum***
3 ***P. patens*** (Hedw.) Mitt. [*Aphanorrhagma patens* (Hedw.) Lindb., *Physcomitrella patens* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.]
4 ***P. pyriforme*** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.

¹⁸⁸Molecular studies by Fedosov (2012) showed that *Encalypta pilifera* is one of the most isolated taxa in sect. *Rhabdothea*, thus justifying specific status, and *Encalypta pilifera* is the earliest published name.

¹⁸⁹Fedosov (2012) proposed the recognition of *Encalypta trachymitria* at specific level on the basis of molecular studies on Russian material.

¹⁹⁰The position of *Goniomitrium* and *Pyramidula* in a subfamily within the Funariaceae was confirmed using molecular data by Werner, Ros, et al. (2007).

¹⁹¹*Entosthodon abramovae* was described from the Caucasus by Fedosov, Ignatova, et al. (2010).

¹⁹²*Entosthodon krausei* was synonymised with *Entosthodon commutatus* by Brugués and Sérgio (2010).

¹⁹³*Entosthodon dagestanicus* was described from the Caucasus by Fedosov, Ignatova, et al. (2010).

¹⁹⁴According to Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013), all occurrences of the epithet '*durieui*', and combinations based on it, need to be changed to '*duriaei*', because that is the original spelling.

¹⁹⁵*Entosthodon handelii* was reported from the Caucasus new to Europe by Fedosov, Ignatova, et al. (2010).

¹⁹⁶*Entosthodon kroonkurk* was described from Spain and the Canary Islands by Dirkse and Brugués (2010).

¹⁹⁷*Entosthodon stenophyllus* was described from the Caucasus by Fedosov, Ignatova, et al. (2010).

¹⁹⁸*Funaria anomala* Jur. is a little-known taxon described from Cyprus by Juratzka in Unger and Kotschy (1865). It has also been reported from Egypt and SW Asia. Its status is doubtful. Loeske (1929), who examined the type collection, suggested that it could be a hybrid between female *Entosthodon templetonii* (*Entosthodon attenuatus*) and male *Funaria dentata* (*Funaria muhlenbergii* s.lat.). There have been no subsequent reports from Cyprus, and the taxon is therefore not included in the checklist.

¹⁹⁹Medina et al. (2019) concluded that there are no morphological or molecular grounds for maintaining *Physcomitrella* and *Physcomitridium* as separate genera from *Physcomitrium*.

- 5 **P. readeri** Müll.Hal. [*Ephemerella readeri* Müll.Hal., *Physcomitrella readeri* (Müll.Hal.) I.G.Stone & G.A.M.Scott, *Physcomitridium readeri* (Müll.Hal.) G.Roth]²⁰⁰
- 6 **P. sphaericum** (C.F.Ludw. ex Schkuhr) Brid.

Disceliaceae Schimp.

- 24 **Discelium** Brid.
- 1 **D. nudum** (Dicks.) Brid.

Gaspermales Goffinet, Wickett, O.Werner, Ros, A.J.Shaw & C.J.Cox

Gaspermaceae Lindb.

- 25 **Gigaspermum** Lindb.
- 1 **G. mouretii** Corb.

- 26 **Oedipodiella** Dixon
- 1 **O. australis** (Wager & Dixon) Dixon

Catospiales Ignatov & Ignatova

Catosciaceae Broth.

- 27 **Catoscopium** Brid.
- 1 **C. nigrum** (Hedw.) Brid.

Dicranales H.Philib ex M.Fleisch.²⁰¹

Timmiellaceae Y.Inoue & H.Tsubota²⁰²

- 28 **Timmiella** (De Not.) Limpr.
- 1 **T. anomala** (Bruch & Schimp.) Limpr.
- 2 **T. barbuloidea** (Brid.) Mönk.
- 3 **T. flexisetia** (Bruch) Limpr.

Distichiaceae Schimp.²⁰³

- 29 **Distichium** Bruch & Schimp.
- 1 **D. capillaceum** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
- 2 **D. hagenii** Ryan ex H.Philib.
- 3 **D. inclinatum** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.

Hymenolomataceae Ignatov & Fedosov²⁰⁴

- 30 **Hymenoloma** Dusén
- 1 **H. compactum** (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) Ochyra [*Dicranoweisia compacta* (Schleich. ex

Schwägr.) Schimp., *Dicranoweisia crispula* var. *compacta* (Schwägr.) Lindb.]

- 2 **H. crispulum** (Hedw.) Ochyra [*Dicranoweisia crispula* (Hedw.) Milde]
- 3 **H. mulahaceni** (Höhn.) Ochyra [*Dicranoweisia crispula* var. *intermedia* (J.J.Amann) Podp., *Dicranoweisia intermedia* J.J.Amann, *Hymenoloma intermedium* (J.J.Amann) Ochyra]²⁰⁵

Flexitrichaceae Ignatov & Fedosov²⁰⁶

- 31 **Flexitrichum** Ignatov & Fedosov
- 1 **F. flexicaule** (Schwägr.) Ignatov & Fedosov [*Ditrichum flexicaule* (Schwägr.) Hampe]
- 2 **F. gracile** (Mitt.) Ignatov & Fedosov [*Ditrichum crispatisimum* (Müll.Hal.) Paris, *Ditrichum gracile* (Mitt.) Kuntze]

Bryoxiphiaceae Besch.

- 32 **Bryoxiphium** Brid.
- 1 **B. madeirense** Å.Löve & D.Löve
- 2 **B. norvegicum** (Brid.) Mitt.

Archidiaceae Schimp.

- 33 **Archidium** Brid.
- 1 **A. alternifolium** (Hedw.) Mitt.

Micromitriaceae Smyth ex Goffinet & Budke²⁰⁷

- 34 **Micromitrium** Austin
- 1 **M. tenerum** (Bruch & Schimp.) Crosby

Leucobryaceae Schimp.

- 35 **Atractylocarpus** Mitt.
- 1 **A. alpinus** (Schimp. ex Milde) Lindb.
- 2 **A. subporodictyon** (Broth.) Bonfim Santos & M.Stech [*Campylopus subporodictyon* (Broth.) B.H.Allen & Ireland, *Dicranodontium subporodictyon* Broth., *Dicranum subporodictyon* (Broth.) C.Gao & T.Gao]²⁰⁸

²⁰⁰*Physcomitrium readeri* was reported, as *Ephemerella readeri*, new to Europe by Hooper et al. (2010). It was moved to *Physcomitridium* by Goffinet and Buck (2011), and is now in *Physcomitrium* (Medina et al. 2019).

²⁰¹The order Dicranales is here pragmatically broadened to include the basal lineages of haplolepidous mosses ('Protohaplolepidae' of Hedderson et al. 2004). This decision necessarily results in merging the order Pottiales with Dicranales, although we retain Grimmiales as one of the crown groups of Dicranidae.

²⁰²Inoue and Tsubota (2014, 2016) showed through molecular studies that *Timmiella* should be accommodated within a new family, Timmiellaceae, along with the tropical genus *Luisierella*. The evidence also suggests that the family does not belong to the Pottiales but rather to the basal haplolepidous mosses ('Protohaplolepidae').

²⁰³Fedosov, Fedorova, Fedosov, et al. (2016) provided molecular evidence that *Distichium* cannot be placed in the Ditrichaceae. They therefore resurrected the family Distichiaceae, which had not been used for more than a century. Further molecular evidence suggests that the Distichiaceae do not belong to the Dicranales but rather to the basal haplolepidous mosses ('Protohaplolepidae').

²⁰⁴Fedosov, Fedorova, Troitsky, et al. (2016) place the genus *Hymenoloma* in a family of its own, the Hymenolomataceae. The relationships of the species in *Hymenoloma* and *Dicranoweisia* were elucidated by Werner, Rams, et al. (2013).

²⁰⁵*Hymenoloma mulahaceni* is a Holarctic species whose taxonomy and distribution is described by Werner, Rams, et al. (2013).

²⁰⁶The family Flexitrichaceae was described as new on the basis of molecular evidence (Fedosov, Fedorova, Fedosov, et al. 2016), which places it apart from Ditrichaceae. As with the Distichiaceae, molecular evidence suggests that the Flexitrichaceae do not belong to the Dicranales but rather to the basal haplolepidous mosses ('Protohaplolepidae').

²⁰⁷The Micromitriaceae is a new family described by Goffinet, Budke, et al. (2011) on molecular grounds. Its affinities with Dicranidae have not yet been clarified but it might be close to taxa basal to Leucobryaceae (cf. Bonfim Santos and Stech 2017; Stech et al. 2012).

²⁰⁸Recent molecular work shows *Campylopus subporodictyon* to be best placed in *Atractylocarpus* (Bonfim Santos and Stech 2017).

- 36 **Campylopus** Brid.
 1 **C. atrovirens** De Not. [*Campylopus atrovirens* var. *falcatus* Braithw.]
 2 **C. brevopilus** Bruch & Schimp.
 3 **C. cygneus** (Hedw.) Brid.
 4 **C. flaccidus** Renauld & Cardot
 5 **C. flexuosus** (Hedw.) Brid.
 6 **C. fragilis** (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.
 7 **C. gracilis** (Mitt.) A.Jaeger [*Campylopus schwarzii* Schimp.]
 8 **C. incrassatus** Müll.Hal.
 9 **C. introflexus** (Hedw.) Brid.
 10 **C. oerstedianus** (Müll.Hal.) Mitt.
 11 **C. pilifer** Brid.
 12 **C. pyriformis** (Schultz) Brid. [*Campylopus pyriformis* var. *azoricus* (Mitt.) M.F.V.Corley]
 13 **C. schimperi** Milde [*Campylopus subulatus* var. *schimperi* (Milde) Husn.]²⁰⁹
 14 **C. setifolius** Wilson
 15 **C. shawii** Wilson
 16 **C. subulatus** Schimp. ex Milde²¹⁰
- 37 **Dicranodontium** Bruch & Schimp.
 1 **D. asperulum** (Mitt.) Broth.
 2 **D. denudatum** (Brid.) E.Britton [*Dicranodontium denudatum* var. *alpinum* (Schimp.) I.Hagen]
 3 **D. uncinatum** (Harv.) A.Jaeger
- 38 **Leucobryum** Hampe
 1 **L. albidum** (P.Beauv.) Lindb.²¹¹
 2 **L. glaucum** (Hedw.) Ångstr.
 3 **L. juniperoideum** (Brid.) Müll.Hal.
- Amphidiaceae M.Stech
- 39 **Amphidium** Schimp.
 1 **A. lapponicum** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 2 **A. mougeotii** (Schimp.) Schimp.
 3 **A. curvipes** (Müll.Hal.) Broth. [*Amphidium tortuosum* auct. eur.]
- Aongstroemiaceae De Not.
- 40 **Aongstroemia** Schimp.
 1 **A. longipes** (Sommerf.) Bruch & Schimp.
- 41 **Dichodontium** Schimp.
 1 **D. flavescens** (Dicks.) Lindb.
 2 **D. pellucidum** (Hedw.) Schimp.
- 42 **Diobelonella** Ochyra²¹²
 1 **D. palustris** (Dicks.) Ochyra [*Anisothecium palustre* (Dicks.) I.Hagen, *Dichodontium palustre* (Dicks.) M.Stech, *Dicranella palustris* (Dicks.) Crundw.]
- Dicranellaceae M.Stech
- 43 **Dicranella** (Müll.Hal.) Schimp.
 1 **D. campylophylla** (Taylor) A.Jaeger
 2 **D. cerviculata** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 3 **D. crispa** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 4 **D. grevilleana** (Brid.) Schimp.
 5 **D. heteromalla** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 6 **D. howei** Renauld & Cardot
 7 **D. humilis** R.Ruthe
 8 **D. rufescens** (Dicks.) Schimp.
 9 **D. schreberiana** (Hedw.) Dixon
 10 **D. staphylina** H.Whitehouse
 11 **D. subulata** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 12 **D. varia** (Hedw.) Schimp.
- 44 **Microcampylopus** (Müll.Hal.) M.Fleisch.
 1 **M. laevigatus** (Thér.) Giese & J.-P.Frahm
- Fissidentaceae Schimp.
- 45 **Fissidens** Hedw.
 subgenus *Pachyfissidens* (Müll.Hal.) L.Söderstr. & A.Hagborg
 section *Pachyfissidens* Müll.Hal.
 1 **F. adianthoides** Hedw.
 2 **F. azoricus** (P.de la Varde) Bizot
 3 **F. dubius** P.Beauv. [*Fissidens cristatus* Wilson ex Mitt.]
 a var. **dubius**
 b var. **mucronatus** (Limpr.) Kartt., Hedenäs & L.Söderstr.²¹³
 4 **F. grandifrons** Brid.
 5 **F. osmundoides** Hedw.
 6 **F. polyphyllus** Wilson ex Bruch & Schimp.
 7 **F. serrulatus** Brid. [*Fissidens luisieri* P.de la Varde]²¹⁴
 8 **F. taxifolius** Hedw. [*Fissidens taxifolius* subsp. *pallidicaulis* (Mitt.) Mönk]²¹⁵

²⁰⁹*Campylopus schimperi* is often treated as a variety of *Campylopus subulatus* (e.g. Meinunger and Schröder 2007) but we follow Hill et al. (2006) in retaining it at species level. Although they are difficult to separate in some parts of their range, *Campylopus schimperi* is usually very distinct in size, habit and habitat.

²¹⁰Because of inconsistencies regarding their respective habitats, there is some doubt that the taxon commonly identified as *Campylopus subulatus* is the same as the type specimen; this therefore requires clarification.

²¹¹Vanderpoorten et al. (2003) suggested that *Leucobryum albidum* is synonymous with *Leucobryum juniperoideum*. However, the two species were included by Hill et al. (2006), and in the absence of further work are retained here. The identification of the three European species is discussed by Simmel and Poschlod (2017).

²¹²Ochyra, Żarnowiec, et al. (2003) proposed a new genus, *Diobelonella*, for *Dichodontium palustre*, which, while it has molecular affinities with *Dichodontium* (Stech 1999), does not sit comfortably there. It is placed alongside *Dichodontium* in the Aongstroemiaceae by Frey and Stech (2009).

²¹³*Fissidens dubius* var. *mucronatus* is morphologically characterised by the mucronate apex of the upper leaves. It also has a different ecology. Recent Dutch research also shows differences in DNA sequences between var. *mucronatus* and the type (H. N. Siebel and M. Stech, pers. comm. 2019).

²¹⁴*Fissidens luisieri* may be distinct but further work is necessary. For the present we follow Werner, Patiño, et al. (2009) in treating it as a synonym of *Fissidens serrulatus*.

²¹⁵*Fissidens taxifolius* subsp. *pallidicaulis* intergrades completely with the type subspecies and is therefore treated as a synonym.

- section *Amblyothallia* (Müll.Hal.) Pursell & Brugg.-Nann.
- 9 ***F. asplenioides*** Hedw.
- subgenus *Octodicerias* (Brid.) Broth. [*Octodicerias* Brid.]
- 10 ***F. fontanus*** (Bach.Pyl.) Steud. [*Octodicerias fontanum* (Bach.Pyl.) Lindb.]
- subgenus *Fissidens*
- 11 ***F. arcticus*** Bryhn
- 12 ***F. arnoldii*** R.Ruthe
- 13 ***F. bryoides*** Hedw.
- a var. ***bryoides***
- b var. ***caespitans*** Schimp. [*Fissidens bryoides* var. *curnovii* (Mitt.) J.J.Amann, *Fissidens curnovii* Mitt.]
- 14 ***F. coacervatus*** Brugg.-Nann.
- 15 ***F. crassipes*** Wilson ex Bruch & Schimp.
- a subsp. ***crassipes***
- b subsp. ***warnstorffii*** (M.Fleisch.) Brugg.-Nann.
- 16 ***F. crispus*** Mont. [*Fissidens herzogii* R.Ruthe ex Herzog, *Fissidens limbatus* Sull., *Fissidens minutulus* Sull.]
- 17 ***F. curvatus*** Hornsch. [*Fissidens algarvicus* Solms]
- 18 ***F. gracilifolius*** Brugg.-Nann. & Nyholm [*Fissidens viridulus* var. *tenuifolius* (Boulay) A.J.E.Sm.]
- 19 ***F. gymnandrus*** Buse
- 20 ***F. incurvus*** Starke ex Röhl. [*Fissidens viridulus* var. *incurvus* (Starke ex Röhl.) Waldh.]²¹⁶
- 21 ***F. jansenii*** Sérgio & Pursell
- 22 ***F. monguillonii*** Thér.
- 23 ***F. ovatifolius*** R.Ruthe
- 24 ***F. pusillus*** (Wilson) Milde [*Fissidens viridulus* var. *pusillus* Wilson]
- 25 ***F. rivularis*** (Spruce) Schimp.
- 26 ***F. rufulus*** Bruch & Schimp.
- 27 ***F. sublimbatus*** Grout
- 28 ***F. sublineaefolius*** (P.de la Varde) Brugg.-Nann.
- 29 ***F. viridulus*** (Sw.) Wahlenb. [*Fissidens bambergeri* Schimp. ex Milde, *Fissidens exiguus* auct. eur., *Fissidens viridulus* var. *bambergeri* (Schimp. ex Milde) Waldh.]²¹⁷
- subgenus *Aloma* Kindb.
- 30 ***F. celticus*** Paton
- 31 ***F. exilis*** Hedw.

- 32 ***F. microstictus*** Dixon & Luisier
- 33 ***F. nobreganus*** Dixon & Luisier
- 34 ***F. serratus*** Müll.Hal.

Dicranaceae Schimp.

Dicranoideae Lindb.

- 46 ***Dicranoloma*** (Renauld) Renauld
- 1 ***D. menziesii*** (Taylor) Broth. ex Renauld²¹⁸

- 47 ***Dicranum*** Hedw.²¹⁹

section *Dicranum*

- 1 ***D. bonjeanii*** De Not. [*Dicranum undulatum* Turner, *nom. illeg.*]
- 2 ***D. crassifolium*** Sérgio, Ochyra & Séneca
- 3 ***D. leioneuron*** Kindb.
- 4 ***D. majus*** Sm.
- 5 ***D. polysetum*** Sw. ex anon. [*Dicranum rugosum* (Hoffm. ex Funck) Brid., *Dicranum undulatum* Ehrh. ex F.Weber & D.Mohr, *nom. illeg.*]

- 6 ***D. scoparium*** Hedw.

- 7 ***D. transsylvanicum*** Luth

section *Spuria* Bruch & Schimp.

- 8 ***D. acutifolium*** (Lindb. & Arnell) C.E.O.Jensen [*Dicranum bergeri* var. *acutifolium* Lindb. & Arnell, *Dicranum muehlenbeckii* var. *acutifolium* (Lindb. & Arnell) Nyholm]
- 9 ***D. bardunovii*** Tubanova & Ignatova²²⁰
- 10 ***D. brevifolium*** (Lindb.) Lindb. [*Dicranum muehlenbeckii* var. *brevifolium* Lindb., *Dicranum muehlenbeckii* var. *cirrhatum* (Schimp.) Lindb.]
- 11 ***D. dispersum*** Engelmark
- 12 ***D. drummondii*** Müll.Hal.
- 13 ***D. septentrionale*** Tubanova & Ignatova²²¹
- 14 ***D. spurium*** Hedw.
- 15 ***D. undulatum*** Schrad. ex Brid. [*Dicranum bergeri* Blandow]

section *Fuscescentiformia* (Kindb.) Ochyra

- 16 ***D. flexicaule*** Brid. [*Dicranum congestum* Brid., *Dicranum fuscescens* var. *congestum* (Brid.) Husn., *Dicranum fuscescens* var. *flexicaule* (Brid.) Wilson]

- 17 ***D. fuscescens*** Sm.

section *Convolutifolia* (Kindb.) Ochyra

- 18 ***D. angustum*** Lindb.
- 19 ***D. muehlenbeckii*** Bruch & Schimp.

²¹⁶Although morphological differences with *Fissidens viridulus* are small, recent molecular studies show that the closest relative of *Fissidens incurvus* is not *Fissidens viridulus* (H. N. Siebel and M. Stech, pers. comm. 2019). It is therefore reinstated as a species.

²¹⁷The status of *Fissidens bambergeri* and *Fissidens exiguus*, treated here as synonyms of *Fissidens viridulus*, remains problematic. In a recent DNA study, it appeared that an incompletely limbate species of the *Fissidens bryoides* complex from the Netherlands was different from *Fissidens viridulus* (H. N. Siebel and M. Stech, pers. comm. 2019). However, several incompletely limbate species in this complex have been described. A morphological and molecular revision of these species is needed.

²¹⁸*Dicranoloma menziesii*, a native of Australia and New Zealand, has been recorded on tree ferns in southern Ireland (Holyoak and Lockhart 2009).

²¹⁹Although this sectional classification of *Dicranum* is retained for now, the findings of Lang et al. (2015) suggest that it will have to be revised.

²²⁰*Dicranum bardunovii* was described from Siberia (Tubanova and Ignatova 2011) but later found in the European part of the Urals (E. Ignatova pers. comm. 2018).

²²¹*Dicranum septentrionale* was described from Russia by Tubanova et al. (2010). It has since been found in Scandinavia and Austria.

- 20 ***D. schljakovii*** Ignatova & Tubanova²²²
 21 ***D. spadiceum*** J.E.Zetterst.
 section *Elongata* I.Hagen
 22 ***D. elongatum*** Schleich. ex Schwägr.
 23 ***D. fragilifolium*** Lindb.
 24 ***D. groenlandicum*** Brid.
 25 ***D. laevidens*** R.S.Williams
 section *Crassinervia* G.Roth
 26 ***D. fulvum*** Hook. [*Orthodicranum fulvum*
 (Hook.) G.Roth ex Casares-Gil]
 27 ***D. scottianum*** Turner [*Dicranum canariense*
 Hampe ex Müll.Hal., *Orthodicranum*
scottianum (Turner) G.Roth ex
 Casares-Gil]²²³
 28 ***D. viride*** (Sull. & Lesq.) Lindb.
 section *Montana* Hartm.
 29 ***D. flagellare*** Hedw. [*Orthodicranum flagellare*
 (Hedw.) Loeske]
 30 ***D. montanum*** Hedw. [*Orthodicranum monta-*
num (Hedw.) Loeske]
 31 ***D. tauricum*** Sapjegin [*Dicranum strictum*
 Schleich. ex D.Mohr, *hom. illeg.*, *Orthodi-*
cranium tauricum (Sapjegin) Smirnova]
- 48 ***Paraleucobryum*** (Limpr.) Loeske
 1 ***P. enerve*** (Thed.) Loeske
 2 ***P. longifolium*** (Hedw.) Loeske
 3 ***P. sauteri*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Loeske [*Paraleuco-*
bryum longifolium var. *sauteri* (Bruch &
 Schimp.) C.E.O.Jensen]
- Calymperaceae Kindb.
 49 ***Calymperes*** Michx.
 1 ***C. erosum*** Müll.Hal.
- Rhabdoweisiaceae Limpr. [Oncophoraceae M.Stech]
 50 ***Arctoa*** Schimp.
 1 ***A. anderssonii*** Wich.
 2 ***A. fulvella*** (Dicks.) Bruch & Schimp.
 3 ***A. hyperborea*** (Gunnerus ex Dicks.) Bruch &
 Schimp.
- 51 ***Cnestrum*** I.Hagen
 1 ***C. alpestre*** (Wahlenb. ex Huebener) Nyholm ex
 Mogensen
 2 ***C. glaucescens*** (Lindb. & Arnell) Holmen ex
 Mogensen & Steere
 3 ***C. schisti*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) I.Hagen
- 52 ***Cynodontium*** Bruch & Schimp.
 1 ***C. asperifolium*** (Lindb. ex Arnell) Paris
 2 ***C. bruntonii*** (Sm.) Bruch & Schimp.
 3 ***C. fallax*** Limpr.
 4 ***C. gracilescens*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schimp.
 5 ***C. jenneri*** (Schimp.) Stirt.
 6 ***C. polycarpon*** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 7 ***C. strumiferum*** (Hedw.) Lindb.
 8 ***C. suecicum*** (Arnell & C.E.O.Jensen) I.Hagen
 9 ***C. tenellum*** (Schimp.) Limpr.
- 53 ***Dicranoweisia*** Milde
 1 ***D. cirrata*** (Hedw.) Lindb.
- 54 ***Glyphomitrium*** Brid.
 1 ***G. daviesii*** (Dicks.) Brid.
- 55 ***Kiaeria*** I.Hagen
 1 ***K. blyttii*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Broth.
 2 ***K. falcata*** (Hedw.) I.Hagen
 3 ***K. glacialis*** (Berggr.) I.Hagen
 4 ***K. riparia*** (H.Lindb.) M.F.V.Corley [*Dicranella*
riparia (H.Lindb.) Mårtensson &
 Nyholm, *Oncophorus riparius* H.Lindb.]
 5 ***K. starkei*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) I.Hagen
- 56 ***Oncophorus*** (Brid.) Brid.
 1 ***O. demetrii*** (Renauld & Cardot) Hedenäs²²⁴
 2 ***O. dendrophilus*** Hedd. & Blockeel²²⁵
 3 ***O. elongatus*** (I.Hagen) Hedenäs²²⁶
 4 ***O. integerrimus*** Hedenäs [*Oncophorus virens*
 var. *elongatus* Limpr.]²²⁷
 5 ***O. virens*** (Hedw.) Brid.
 6 ***O. wahlenbergii*** Brid. [*Oncophorus compactus*
 (Bruch & Schimp.) Kindb., *Oncophorus*
wahlenbergii var. *compactus* (Bruch &
 Schimp.) Braithw.]²²⁸
- 57 ***Oreas*** Brid.
 1 ***O. martiana*** (Hoppe & Hornsch.) Brid.
- 58 ***Oreoweisia*** (Bruch & Schimp.) De Not.
 1 ***O. torquescens*** (Hornsch. ex Brid.) Wijk &
 Margad.
- 59 ***Rhabdoweisia*** Bruch & Schimp.
 1 ***R. crenulata*** (Mitt.) H.Jameson
 2 ***R. crispata*** (Dicks.) Lindb.
 3 ***R. fugax*** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.

²²²*Dicranum schljakovii* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Tubanova, et al. (2015).

²²³Price et al. (2019) clarified the correct authorship of *Dicranum scottianum*. Recent molecular work suggests that *Dicranum canariense* should be considered a synonym of *Dicranum scottianum* (A. Vanderpoorten pers. comm. 2017). Morphological studies also support this conclusion (Price et al. 2019).

²²⁴*Oncophorus demetrii*, a Scandinavian taxon, was recognised as a species by Hedenäs (2018), and has also been found in Arctic Russia.

²²⁵*Oncophorus dendrophilus* was described by Hedderson and Blockeel (2006) and is so far known only from Crete and Cyprus.

²²⁶The recognition of *Oncophorus elongatus* at species level was confirmed during a revision of Scandinavian *Oncophorus* by Hedenäs (2017a). It has also been found in Russia and France.

²²⁷*Oncophorus integerrimus* was recognised at species level by Hedenäs (2017a).

²²⁸*Oncophorus compactus* was synonymised with *Oncophorus wahlenbergii* by Hedenäs (2018).

Schistostegaceae Schimp.

60 **Schistostega** D.Mohr

- 1 **S. pennata** (Hedw.) F.Weber & D.Mohr

Bruchiaceae Schimp.

61 **Bruchia** Schwägr.

- 1 **B. flexuosa** (Schwägr.) Müll.Hal.
- 2 **B. vogesiaca** Nestl. ex Schwägr.

62 **Trematodon** Michx.

- 1 **T. ambiguus** (Hedw.) Hornsch.
- 2 **T. brevicollis** Hornsch.
- 3 **T. laetevirens** Hakelner & J.-P.Frahm
- 4 **T. longicollis** Michx.
- 5 **T. perssoniorum** P.Allorge & Thér. ex V.Allorge

Ditrichaceae Limpr.

63 **Ceratodon** Brid.

- 1 **C. amazonum** Nieto-Lugilde, O.Werner, S.F.McDaniel & Ros²²⁹
- 2 **C. conicus** (Hampe) Lindb. [*Ceratodon purpureus* var. *conicus* (Hampe) Husn.]²³⁰
- 3 **C. purpureus** (Hedw.) Brid.
 - a subsp. **purpureus**
 - b subsp. **stenocarpus** (Bruch. & Schimp. ex Müll.Hal.) Dixon²³¹

64 **Cheilothela** Broth.

- 1 **C. chloropus** (Brid.) Broth.

65 **Cleistocarpidium** Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra

- 1 **C. palustre** (Bruch & Schimp.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra [*Pleuridium palustre* (Bruch & Schimp.) Bruch & Schimp.]

66 **Ditrichum** Timm ex Hampe

- 1 **D. cornubicum** Paton
- 2 **D. heteromallum** (Hedw.) E.Britton
- 3 **D. lineare** (Sw.) Lindb.
- 4 **D. pallidum** (Hedw.) Hampe
- 5 **D. plumbicola** Crundw.
- 6 **D. punctulatum** Mitt.
- 7 **D. pusillum** (Hedw.) Hampe
- 8 **D. subulatum** Hampe

- 9 **D. zonatum** (Brid.) Kindb. [*Ditrichum zonatum* var. *scabrifolium* Dixon]

67 **Pleuridium** Rabenh.

- 1 **P. acuminatum** Lindb.
- 2 **P. subulatum** (Hedw.) Rabenh.

68 **Pseudephemerum** (Lindb.) I.Hagen

- 1 **P. nitidum** (Hedw.) Loeske

69 **Rhamphidium** Mitt.

- 1 **R. purpuratum** Mitt.

70 **Trichodon** Schimp.

- 1 **T. cylindricus** (Hedw.) Schimp. [*Ditrichum cylindricum* (Hedw.) Grout]

Pottiaceae Schimp [Barbuloideae (Herzog) Hilp.]²³²

Merceoideae Broth.

71 **Scopelophila** (Mitt.) Lindb.

- 1 **S. cataractae** (Mitt.) Broth.
- 2 **S. ligulata** (Spruce) Spruce

Pottioideae Broth.

72 **Acaulon** Müll.Hal.

- 1 **A. casasianum** Brugués & H.A.Crum
- 2 **A. dertosense** Casas, Sérgio, Cros & Brugués
- 3 **A. fontiquerianum** Casas & Sérgio
- 4 **A. mediterraneum** Limpr.
- 5 **A. muticum** (Hedw.) Müll.Hal.
- 6 **A. piligerum** (De Not.) Limpr.
- 7 **A. triquetrum** (Spruce) Müll.Hal.

73 **Aloina** Kindb.

- 1 **A. aloides** (Koch ex Schultz) Kindb.
- 2 **A. ambigua** (Bruch & Schimp.) Limpr.²³³
- 3 **A. bifrons** (De Not.) Delgad.
- 4 **A. brevirostris** (Hook. & Grev.) Kindb.
- 5 **A. humilis** M.T.Gallego, M.J.Cano & Ros
- 6 **A. obliquifolia** (Müll.Hal.) Broth.²³⁴
- 7 **A. rigida** (Hedw.) Limpr.

74 **Barbula** Hedw.²³⁵

- 1 **B. unguiculata** Hedw.

²²⁹*Ceratodon amazonum* was described from Spain by Nieto-Lugilde et al. (2018).

²³⁰*Ceratodon conicus* has been shown to have a hybrid origin (Nieto-Lugilde et al. 2018), with *Ceratodon amazonum* and *Ceratodon purpureus* as parent taxa, and was considered by them a nothospecies, *Ceratodon* x *conicus*. However, it has evidently been forming self-sustaining populations for some time, whereas *Ceratodon amazonum* is apparently a rare species confined to Spain, so it is here considered a true species of hybrid origin.

²³¹Nieto-Lugilde et al. (2018) presented molecular data suggesting that specimens corresponding to subsp. *stenocarpus* were not molecularly distinct from subsp. *purpureus*, but a formal synonymy was not made, and the two taxa are retained for the present.

²³²Inoue and Tsubota (2016) used molecular techniques to confirm that there are four clades within the Pottiaceae, corresponding to the subfamilies Trichostomoideae, Pottioideae, Merceoideae and Streblotrichoideae. Accordingly, the subfamily Barbuloideae (Herzog) Hilp. is no longer used.

²³³*Aloina ambigua* is doubtfully separate from *Aloina aloides*. The differentiating characters are quantitative and overlapping. Molecular work is needed to elucidate further.

²³⁴Although currently regarded as distinct, there is some evidence to suggest that *Aloina obliquifolia* may be conspecific with *Aloina rigida* (H. Siebel pers. comm. 2017).

²³⁵Other European species of *Barbula* were moved to the reinstated genera *Hydrogonium* and *Streblotrichum* and the newly described genus *Gymnobarbula* by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013).

- 75 **Bryoerythrophyllum** P.C.Chen
 1 **B. alpigenum** (Venturi) P.C.Chen
 2 **B. caledonicum** D.G.Long
 3 **B. campylocarpum** (Müll.Hal.) H.A.Crum
 4 **B. duellii** Blockeel²³⁶
 5 **B. ferruginascens** (Stirt.) Giacom.
 6 **B. inaequalifolium** (Taylor) R.H.Zander
 7 **B. recurvirostrum** (Hedw.) P.C.Chen
 8 **B. rubrum** (Jur. ex Geh.) P.C.Chen
- 76 **Chenia** R.H.Zander²³⁷
 1 **C. leptophylla** (Müll.Hal.) R.H.Zander [*Leptophascum leptophyllum* (Müll.Hal.) J.Guerra & M.J.Cano]
 2 **C. ruigtevleia** Hedd. & R.H.Zander²³⁸
- 77 **Cinclidotus** P.Beauv.
 1 **C. aquaticus** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
 2 **C. danubicus** Schiffn. & Baumgartner
 3 **C. fontinaloides** (Hedw.) P.Beauv.
 4 **C. riparius** (Host ex Brid.) Arn. [*Cinclidotus confertus* Lüth]²³⁹
 5 **C. vivesii** Ederra
- 78 **Crossidium** Jur.
 1 **C. aberrans** Holz. & E.B.Bartram
 2 **C. crassinervium** (De Not.) Jur.
 3 **C. davidai** Catches.
 4 **C. geheebii** (Broth.) Broth.
 5 **C. laevipilum** Thér. & Trab.²⁴⁰
 6 **C. laxefilamentosum** W.Frey & Kürschner²⁴¹
 7 **C. squamiferum** (Viv.) Jur.
 a var. **pottioideum** (De Not.) Mönk.²⁴²
 b var. **squamiferum**
- 79 **Dialytrichia** (Schimp.) Limpr.
 1 **D. mucronata** (Brid.) Broth.
 2 **D. saxicola** (Lamy) M.J.Cano [*Dialytrichia fragilifolia* (Bizot & J.Roux) F.Lara]²⁴³
- 80 **Didymodon** Hedw. [*Aithobryum* R.H.Zander, *Exobryum* R.H.Zander, *Fuscobryum* R.H.Zander, *Geheebia* Schimp., *Trichostomopsis* Cardot, *Vinealobryum* R.H.Zander]²⁴⁴
 1 **D. acutus** (Brid.) K.Saito
 2 **D. asperifolius** (Mitt.) H.A.Crum, Steere & L.E.Anderson [*Exobryum asperifolium* (Mitt.) R.H.Zander]
 3 **D. australasiae** (Hook. & Grev.) R.H.Zander [*Trichostomopsis australasiae* (Hook. & Grev.) H.Rob.]
 4 **D. bistratosus** Hébr. & R.B.Pierrot [*Aithobryum bistratosum* (Hébr. & R.B.Pierrot) R.H.Zander]
 5 **D. brachyphyllus** (Sull.) R.H.Zander [*Didymodon lamymanus* (Schimp.) Thér., *Vinealobryum brachyphyllum* (Sull.) R.H.Zander]²⁴⁵
 6 **D. cordatus** Jur. [*Vinealobryum cordatum* (Jur.) R.H.Zander]
 7 **D. eckeliae** R.H.Zander [*Vinealobryum eckeliae* (R.H.Zander) R.H.Zander]²⁴⁶
 8 **D. fallax** (Hedw.) R.H.Zander [*Geheebia fallax* (Hedw.) R.H.Zander]
 9 **D. ferrugineus** (Schimp. ex Besch.) M.O.Hill [*Geheebia ferruginea* (Schimp. ex Besch.) R.H.Zander]
 10 **D. giganteus** (Funck) Jur. [*Geheebia gigantea* (Funck) Boulay]
 11 **D. glaucus** Ryan
 a subsp. **glaucus**
 b subsp. **verbanus** (W.E.Nicholson & Dixon) Jan Kučera [*Didymodon verbanus* (W.E. Nicholson & Dixon) Loeske]²⁴⁷
 12 **D. icmadophilus** (Schimp. ex Müll.Hal.) K.Saito
 13 **D. insulanus** (De Not.) M.O.Hill [*Vinealobryum insulanum* (De Not.) R.H.Zander]
 14 **D. johansenii** (R.S.Williams) H.A.Crum [*Exobryum johansenii* (R.S.Williams) R.H.Zander]
 15 **D. luridus** Hornsch. [*Vinealobryum luridum* (Hornsch.) R.H.Zander]

²³⁶*Bryoerythrophyllum duellii* was described by Blockeel et al. (2017), and is known from Greece, Crete and Cyprus.

²³⁷The treatment of Hedderson and Zander (2008) is followed for *Chenia*.

²³⁸*Chenia ruigtevleia* is a South African species (Hedderson and Zander 2008) recently identified from Spain (Ellis, Aleffi, et al. 2016). Further work is needed to confirm that the Spanish and South African material are actually conspecific.

²³⁹Recent molecular work has shown *Cinclidotus confertus* to be identical with *C. riparius* (M. Lüth pers. comm. 2017).

²⁴⁰*Crossidium laevipilum* is doubtfully morphologically separable from *Crossidium crassinervium*, but molecular data (Kučera et al. in prep.) confirms its identity.

²⁴¹*Crossidium laxefilamentosum* is doubtfully separable from *Crossidium crassinervium*.

²⁴²*Crossidium squamiferum* var. *pottioideum* is doubtfully separable from var. *squamiferum*.

²⁴³The combination *Dialytrichia saxicola*, which has priority over *Dialytrichia fragilifolia*, was made by Cano (2007).

²⁴⁴The segregation of *Aithobryum*, *Exobryum*, *Fuscobryum*, *Geheebia*, *Trichostomopsis* and *Vinealobryum*, proposed by Zander (2013, 2019), is essentially unnecessary or unsupported by molecular phylogenetic analyses.

²⁴⁵Jiménez (2006) revised the European species of *Didymodon* and synonymised *Didymodon lamymanus* with *Didymodon brachyphyllus*.

²⁴⁶*Didymodon eckeliae* was reported new to Europe by Puche et al. (2006). European plants are morphologically similar to American ones, but preliminary molecular work by J. Kučera shows that they do not belong to the same lineages. The identity of the European plants therefore remains problematic.

²⁴⁷*Didymodon verbanus* is a problematic taxon recorded in Europe from Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Germany. It is probably best recognised as a subspecies of *Didymodon glaucus*, so the new combination is proposed above.

- 16 **D. maschalogenus** (Renauld & Cardot) Broth.
[*Gehebia maschalogenus* (Ren. & Card.)
R.H.Zander].²⁴⁸
- 17 **D. maximus** (Syed & Crundw.) M.O.Hill [*Gehebia maxima* (Syed & Crindw.) R.H.Zander]
- 18 **D. nicholsonii** Culm. [*Vinealobryum nicholsonii* (Culm.) R.H.Zander]
- 19 **D. rigidulus** Hedw.
- 20 **D. sinuosus** (Mitt.) Delogne [*Vinealobryum sinuosum* (Mitt.) R.H.Zander]
- 21 **D. spadiceus** (Mitt.) Limpr. [*Gehebia spadicea* (Mitt.) R.H.Zander]
- 22 **D. subandreaeoides** (Kindb.) R.H.Zander [*Fuscobryum subandreaeoides* (Kindb.) R.H.Zander]
- 23 **D. tomaculosus** (Blockeel) M.F.V.Corley
- 24 **D. tophaceus** (Brid.) Lisa [*Gehebia tophacea* (Brid.) R.H.Zander]²⁴⁹
- a subsp. **erosus** (J.A.Jiménez & J.Guerra) Jan Kučera [*Didymodon erosus* J.A.Jiménez & J.Guerra]
- b subsp. **sicculus** (M.J.Cano, Ros, García-Zam. & J.Guerra) Jan Kučera [*Didymodon sicculus* M.J.Cano, Ros, García-Zam. & J.Guerra]
- c subsp. **tophaceus**
- i. var. **anatinus** Hamm.
- ii. var. **tophaceus**
- 25 **D. umbrosus** (Müll.Hal.) R.H.Zander [*Trichostomopsis umbrosa* (Müll.Hal.) H.Rob.]
- 26 **D. validus** Limpr.²⁵⁰
- 27 **D. vinealis** (Brid.) R.H.Zander [*Vinealobryum vineale* (Brid.) R.H.Zander]
- 81 **Hennediella** Paris
- 1 **H. heimii** (Hedw.) R.H.Zander [*Desmatodon wilczekii* Meyl., *Tortula rhodonia* R.H.Zander]²⁵¹
- a var. **arctica** (Lindb.) R.H.Zander²⁵²
- b var. **heimii**
- 2 **H. macrophylla** (R.Br.bis) Paris
- 3 **H. stanfordensis** (Steere) Blockeel
- 82 **Hilpertia** R.H.Zander
- 1 **H. velenovskyi** (Schiffn.) R.H.Zander
- 83 **Leptodontium** (Müll.Hal.) Hampe
- 1 **L. flexifolium** (Dicks.) Hampe
- 2 **L. gemmascens** (Mitt.) Braithw.
- 3 **L. proliferum** Herzog²⁵³
- 4 **L. styriacum** (Jur.) Limpr.²⁵⁴
- 84 **Microbryum** Schimp. [*Pottia* Ehrh. ex Fűrnr. p.p.]
- 1 **M. curvicolium** (Hedw.) R.H.Zander
- 2 **M. davallianum** (Sm.) R.H.Zander²⁵⁵
- a var. **commutatum** (Limpr.) R.H.Zander [*Pottia commutata* Limpr.]²⁵⁶
- b var. **conicum** (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) R.H.Zander [*Pottia conica* (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) Fűrnr., *Pottia starckeana* subsp. *conica* (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) D.F.Chamb.]
- c var. **davallianum**
- 3 **M. floerkeanum** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schimp.
- 4 **M. fosbergii** (E.B.Bartram) Ros, O.Werner & Rams
- 5 **M. longipes** (J.Guerra J.J.Martínez & Ros) R.H.Zander
- 6 **M. rectum** (With.) R.H.Zander
- 7 **M. starckeanum** (Hedw.) R.H.Zander [*Pottia starckeana* (Hedw.)]
- 8 **M. vlassovii** (Laz.) R.H.Zander [*Phascum vlassovii* Laz., *Tortula vlassovii* (Laz.) Ros & Herrnst.]²⁵⁷
- 85 **Pseudocrossidium** R.S.Williams²⁵⁸
- 1 **P. hornschurchianum** (Schultz) R.H.Zander
- 2 **P. obtusulum** (Lindb.) H.A.Crum & L.E.Anderson
- 3 **P. replicatum** (Taylor) R.H.Zander
- 4 **P. revolutum** (Brid.) R.H.Zander

²⁴⁸*Didymodon maschalogenus* was reported new to Europe by Köckinger and van Melick (2007).

²⁴⁹The treatment of *Didymodon tophaceus* and its infraspecific classification, including the reduction of *Didymodon erosus* and *Didymodon sicculus* to subspecies, follows Kučera, Blockeel, et al. (2018).

²⁵⁰Jiménez (2006) clarified the status of *Didymodon validus*, which was not listed by Hill et al. (2006).

²⁵¹*Tortula rhodonia* was synonymised with *Hennediella heimii* by Cano (2008). *Tortula rhodonia* is a replacement name for *Desmatodon wilczekii*, but all possible type specimens seem to have been lost. Therefore a neotypification of *Desmatodon wilczekii* is necessary in order to complete the synonymisation.

²⁵²*Hennediella heimii* var. *arctica* probably has little or no value but is retained for the present.

²⁵³*Leptodontium proliferum* is a Southern Hemisphere species that was reported from a single site in England by Porley and Edwards (2010). No further localities have been discovered, but plants with characters intermediate between this species and *L. gemmascens* have been found at another site in England (Blockeel 2017). The identity of the English material of *Leptodontium proliferum* requires further study.

²⁵⁴*Leptodontium styriacum* has been synonymised with *Leptodontium flexifolium* (Ignatov, Bersanova, et al. 2005), but it appears that *Leptodontium flexifolium* has an Atlantic distribution, whereas *Leptodontium styriacum* has a continental one. Morphological differences between them are very small and further work is necessary to clarify the situation.

²⁵⁵The variability of *Microbryum davallianum* has not been satisfactorily clarified. Ros et al. (1996) argued for the full synonymy of the earlier recognised varieties but no molecular data have been presented so far to support this view. In view of the mostly distinct morphologies and occasional mixed occurrences, as well as their geographical ranges, which do not fully overlap, they are retained at varietal rank pending final taxonomic clarification.

²⁵⁶There are sufficient morphological differences to recognise *Microbryum davallianum* var. *commutatum* at varietal level, and the same applies to *Microbryum davallianum* var. *conicum*.

²⁵⁷*Microbryum vlassovii* was included in *Phascum* by Hill et al. (2006) but placed in *Tortula* by Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013). However, its reddish coloration with KOH suggests that it may be more correctly placed in *Microbryum*.

²⁵⁸Preliminary molecular studies by J. Kučera suggest that what has been recognised as *Pseudocrossidium obtusulum* and also the European records of *Pseudocrossidium replicatum* may prove to be *Pseudocrossidium hornschurchianum*, but until a revision is completed both species are retained.

- 86 ***Pterygoneurum*** Jur.
 1 ***P. kozlovii*** Laz.
 2 ***P. lamellatum*** (Lindb.) Jur.
 3 ***P. ovatum*** (Hedw.) Dixon [*Pterygoneurum compactum* M.J.Cano, J.Guerra & Ros, *Pterygoneurum crossidioides* W.Frey, Herrnst. & Kürschner, *Pterygoneurum squamosum* Segarra & Kürschner]²⁵⁹
 4 ***P. papillosum*** Oesau
 5 ***P. sampaianum*** (Guim.) Guim.
 6 ***P. subsessile*** (Brid.) Jur.
- 87 ***Stegonia*** Venturi
 1 ***S. latifolia*** (Schwägr.) Venturi ex Broth.
 a var. ***latifolia***
 b var. ***pilifera*** (Brid.) Broth.²⁶⁰
- 88 ***Syntrichia*** Brid.
 1 ***S. bogotensis*** (Hampe) R.H.Zander
 2 ***S. calcicola*** J.J.Amann
 3 ***S. caninervis*** Mitt.
 a var. ***abranthesii*** (Luisier) R.H.Zander
 b var. ***astrakhanica*** Ignatov, Ignatova & Suragina
 c var. ***caninervis***
 d var. ***gypsophila*** (J.J.Amann ex G.Roth) Ochyra
 4 ***S. echinata*** (Schiffn.) Herrnst. & Ben-Sasson
 5 ***S. fragilis*** (Taylor) Ochyra
 6 ***S. handelii*** (Schiffn.) S.Agnew & Vondr.
 7 ***S. laevipila*** Brid. [*Syntrichia pagorum* (Milde) J.J.Amann]²⁶¹
 8 ***S. latifolia*** (Bruch ex Hartm.) Huebener
 9 ***S. minor*** (Bizot) M.T.Gallego, J.Guerra, M.J.Cano, Ros & Sánchez-Moya
 10 ***S. montana*** Nees [*Syntrichia intermedia* Brid.]
 a var. ***calva*** (Durieu & Sagot ex Bruch & Schimp.) J.J.Amann
 b var. ***montana***
 11 ***S. norvegica*** F.Weber
 12 ***S. papillosa*** (Wilson) Jur.
 13 ***S. papillosissima*** (Copp.) Loeske
 14 ***S. princeps*** (De Not.) Mitt.
 15 ***S. rigescens*** (Broth. & Geh.) Ochyra
- 16 ***S. ruraliformis*** (Besch.) Mans. [*Syntrichia ruralis* var. *ruraliformis* (Besch.) Delogne]²⁶²
 17 ***S. ruralis*** (Hedw.) F.Weber & D.Mohr [*Syntrichia densa* (Velen.) J.-P.Frahm, *Syntrichia glabra* J.-P.Frahm & M.T.Gallego]²⁶³
 a var. ***epilosa*** (Venturi) J.J.Amann²⁶⁴
 b var. ***ruralis***
 18 ***S. sinensis*** (Müll.Hal.) Ochyra
 19 ***S. submontana*** (Broth.) Ochyra²⁶⁵
 20 ***S. subpapillosissima*** (Bizot & R.B.Pierrot ex W.A.Kramer) M.T.Gallego & J.Guerra²⁶⁶
 21 ***S. virescens*** (De Not.) Ochyra
- 89 ***Tortula*** Hedw. [*Desmatodon* Brid., *Phascum* Hedw., *Pottia* Ehrh. ex Fürnr. p.p., *Protobryum* (Dicks.) J.Guerra & M.J.Cano]
 1 ***T. acaulon*** (With.) R.H.Zander [*Phascum cuspidatum* Hedw.]²⁶⁷
 a var. ***acaulon*** [*Phascum cuspidatum* var. *cuspidatum*]
 b var. ***papillosa*** (Lindb.) R.H.Zander [*Phascum cuspidatum* var. *papillosum* (Lindb.) G.Roth]
 c var. ***pilifera*** (Hedw.) R.H.Zander [*Phascum cuspidatum* var. *piliferum* (Hedw.) Hook. & Taylor]
 d var. ***retortifolia*** (J.Guerra & Ros) R.H.Zander [*Phascum cuspidatum* var. *retortifolium* J.Guerra & Ros]
 e var. ***schreberiana*** (Dicks.) R.H.Zander [*Phascum cuspidatum* var. *schreberianum* (Dicks.) Brid.]
 2 ***T. amplexa*** (Lesq.) Steere [*Syntrichia amplexa* (Lesq.) R.H.Zander]
 3 ***T. ampliretis*** Crundw. & D.G.Long
 4 ***T. atrovirens*** (Sm.) Lindb.
 5 ***T. bogosica*** (Müll.Hal.) R.H.Zander [*Desmatodon bogosicus* Müll.Hal.]
 6 ***T. bolanderi*** (Lesq. & James) M.Howe
 7 ***T. brevissima*** Schiffn.
 8 ***T. canescens*** Mont.
 9 ***T. caucasica*** Broth. [*Pottia intermedia* (Turner) Fürnr., *Tortula modica* R.H.Zander]²⁶⁸

²⁵⁹Synonymies of *Pterygoneurum ovatum* follow Guerra, Brugués, et al. (2006). However, this treatment is not yet supported by molecular data.

²⁶⁰*Stegonia latifolia* var. *pilifera* is reinstated because it appears to be a distinctive and stable taxon, albeit differing from the type in only a single character, the excurrent costa.

²⁶¹*Syntrichia pagorum* (Milde) J.J.Amann, listed as a synonym of *Syntrichia laevipila* by Hill et al. (2006), may prove to be a good species, but more work is needed (Afonina et al. 2014).

²⁶²Molecular and morphological evidence suggest that *Syntrichia ruraliformis* should be regarded as a species (Hedenäs, Heinrichs, et al. 2019).

²⁶³According to Frahm and Sabovljević (2006), *Syntrichia glabra* is a juvenile form of *Syntrichia densa* (Velen.) J.-P.Frahm. *Syntrichia densa* was synonymised with *Syntrichia calcicola* by Gallego et al. (2002), but Kramer (1980) synonymised *Tortula densa* with *Tortula ruralis*. The latter synonymy is followed here.

²⁶⁴*Syntrichia ruralis* var. *epilosa* was resurrected by Gallego et al. (2018). It may represent a special phenotype within *Syntrichia ruraliformis* or *Syntrichia ruralis* but more study is required (Hedenäs et al. 2019).

²⁶⁵*Syntrichia submontana* is essentially a central Asian species recorded from the Caucasus (Afonina et al. 2014).

²⁶⁶*Syntrichia subpapillosissima* may represent a special phenotype within *Syntrichia ruraliformis* or *Syntrichia ruralis* but more study is required (Hedenäs, Heinrichs, et al. 2019).

²⁶⁷We follow the treatment of Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013) and refer the species included in *Phascum* by Hill et al. (2006) to *Tortula*.

²⁶⁸*Tortula modica* was synonymised with *Tortula caucasica* by Ros, Muñoz, et al. (2008).

- 10 *T. cernua* (Huebener) Lindb.
 - 11 *T. cuneifolia* (Dicks.) Turner
 - 12 *T. freibergii* Dixon & Loeske
 - 13 *T. guepinii* (Bruch & Schimp.) Broth. [*Desmatodon guepinii* Bruch & Schimp.]
 - 14 *T. hoppeana* (Schultz) Ochya [*Desmatodon latifolius* (Hedw.) Brid.]
 - 15 *T. inermis* (Brid.) Mont.
 - 16 *T. israelis* Bizot & F.Bilewsky [*Tortula baetica* (Casas & R.Oliva) J.Guerra & Ros]
 - 17 *T. laureri* (Schultz) Lindb. [*Desmatodon laureri* (Schultz) Bruch & Schimp.]
 - 18 *T. leucostoma* (R.Br.) Hook. & Grev. [*Desmatodon leucostoma* (R.Br.) Berggr.]
 - 19 *T. lindbergii* Broth. [*Pottia lanceolata* (Hedw.) Müll.Hal., *Tortula lanceola* R.H.Zander]²⁶⁹
 - 20 *T. lingulata* Lindb.
 - 21 *T. marginata* (Bruch & Schimp.) Spruce [*Desmatodon meridionalis* Luisier]
 - 22 *T. mucronifolia* Schwägr.
 - 23 *T. muralis* Hedw.
 - a subsp. *muralis*²⁷⁰
 - i. var. *aestiva* Hedw.
 - ii. var. *muralis*
 - b subsp. *obtusifolia* (Schwägr.) Culm. [*Tortula obtusifolia* (Schwägr.) Mathieu]²⁷¹
 - 24 *T. pallida* (Lindb.) R.H.Zander
 - 25 *T. protobryoides* R.H.Zander [*Protobryum bryoides* (Dicks.) J.Guerra & M.J.Cano]²⁷²
 - 26 *T. randii* (Kenn.) R.H.Zander [*Desmatodon randii* (Kenn.) Laz.]
 - 27 *T. revolvens* (Schimp.) G.Roth
 - 28 *T. schimperi* M.J.Cano, O.Werner & J.Guerra [*Tortula subulata* var. *angustata* (Schimp.) Limpr.]
 - 29 *T. solmsii* (Schimp.) Limpr.
 - 30 *T. subulata* Hedw. [*Tortula subulata* var. *graeffii* Warnst., *Tortula subulata* var. *subinermis* (Bruch & Schimp.) Wilson]
 - 31 *T. systylia* (Schimp.) Lindb. [*Desmatodon systylius* Schimp.]
 - 32 *T. truncata* (Hedw.) Mitt.
 - 33 *T. ucrainica* (Laz.) R.H.Zander [*Desmatodon ucrainicus* Laz.]
 - 34 *T. vahliana* (Schultz) Mont.
 - 35 *T. viridifolia* (Mitt.) Blockeel & A.J.E.Sm. [*Pottia crinita* Bruch & Schimp.]
 - 36 *T. wilsonii* (Hook.) R.H.Zander
- 90 *Triquetrella* Müll.Hal.
- 1 *T. arapilensis* Luisier
- Streblotrichoideae Y.Inoue & H.Tsubota²⁷³
- 91 *Streblotrichum* P.Beauv.²⁷⁴
- 1 *S. convolutum* (Hedw.) P.Beauv. [*Barbula convoluta* Hedw.]
 - a var. *commutatum* (Jur.) J.J.Amann [*Barbula convoluta* var. *sardoa* Schimp., *Streblotrichum commutatum* (Jur.) Hilp.]²⁷⁵
 - b var. *convolutum*
 - 2 *S. enderesii* (Garov.) Loeske [*Barbula enderesii* Garov.]
- Trichostomoideae Broth.
- 92 *Anoetangium* Schwägr.
- 1 *A. aestivum* (Hedw.) Mitt.
 - 2 *A. angustifolium* Mitt.²⁷⁶
 - 3 *A. handelii* Schiffr.
- 93 *Aschisma* Lindb.
- 1 *A. carniolicum* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Lindb.
 - 2 *A. cuynetii* (Bizot & R.B.Pierrot) J.Guerra & M.J.Cano
- 94 *Chionoloma* Dixon [*Paraleptodontium* D.G.Long, *Oxystegus* (Limpr.) Hilp.]²⁷⁷
- 1 *C. bombayense* (Müll.Hal.) P.Sollman [*Pseudosymblepharis bombayensis* (Müll.Hal.) P.Sollman]²⁷⁸
 - 2 *C. cylindrotheca* (Mitt.) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez [*Chionoloma daldinianum* (De Not.) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez, *Oxystegus daldinianus* (De Not.) Köckinger, O.Werner & Ros]²⁷⁹
 - 3 *C. hibernicum* (Mitt.) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez [*Oxystegus hibernicus* (Mitt.) Hilp., *Trichostomum hibernicum* (Mitt.) Dixon]

²⁶⁹*Tortula lanceola* was synonymised with *Tortula lindbergii* by Ros, Muñoz, et al. (2008).

²⁷⁰The two varieties of *Tortula muralis* subsp. *muralis* intergrade but there is a certain level of distinctness, so this treatment follows Košnar and Kolář (2009).

²⁷¹Košnar and Kolář (2009) reduced *Tortula obtusifolia* to a subspecies of *Tortula muralis*.

²⁷²We follow the treatment of Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013) for *Tortula protobryoides*.

²⁷³The subfamily Streblotrichoideae was proposed by Inoue and Tsubota (2016).

²⁷⁴*Streblotrichum* was re-established on molecular evidence by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013).

²⁷⁵*Streblotrichum convolutum* var. *commutatum* is retained at varietal rank. Although it is not always morphologically distinct, molecular evidence clearly separates the two taxa (Kučera, Košnar, et al. 2013).

²⁷⁶Unpublished molecular work by J. Kučera shows *Anoetangium angustifolium* to be distinct from *Anoetangium aestivum*.

²⁷⁷While *Oxystegus* is a molecularly well-delimited group, retaining it leaves problems, notably in the delimitation of *Pseudosymblepharis* Broth. Therefore, we follow Alonso et al. (2016) in placing these species in *Chionoloma*.

²⁷⁸*Chionoloma bombayense*, recorded in Europe from the Caucasus, is retained in the checklist for the present, following Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2012). However, Alonso et al. (2018) circumscribe *Chionoloma bombayense* in a much narrower sense, leaving many other plants in *Chionoloma bombayense* s.lat, including the Caucasus plant, without a name.

²⁷⁹Originally described as *Didymodon cylindricus* var. *daldinianus* De Not., *Chionoloma daldinianum* was treated in various ways historically, including being omitted altogether by Hill et al. (2006); it was resurrected as a species with molecular support by Köckinger, Werner, et al. (2010), then brought into *Chionoloma* by Alonso et al. (2016). Later, Alonso et al. (2019) synonymised *Chionoloma daldinianum* with the more widespread *Chionoloma cylindrotheca*.

- 4 **C. minus** (Köckinger, O.Werner & Ros) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez [*Oxystegus minor* Köckinger, O.Werner & Ros]²⁸⁰
- 5 **C. recurvifolium** (Taylor) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez [*Oxystegus recurvifolius* (Taylor) R.H.Zander, *Paraleptodontium recurvifolium* (Taylor) D.G.Long, *Trichostomum recurvifolium* (Taylor) R.H.Zander]
- 6 **C. tenuirostre** (Hook. & Taylor) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez [*Oxystegus tenuirostris* (Hook. & Taylor) A.J.E.Sm., *Trichostomum tenuirostre* (Hook. & Taylor) Lindb.]
- a var. **holtii** (Braithw.) M.Alonso, M.J.Cano & J.A.Jiménez [*Oxystegus tenuirostris* var. *holtii* (Braithw.) A.J.E.Sm.]
- b var. **tenuirostre**
- 95 **Ephemerum** Hampe²⁸¹
- 1 **E. cohaerens** (Hedw.) Hampe
- 2 **E. crassinervium** (Schwägr.) Hampe²⁸²
- a subsp. **rutheanum** (Schimp.) Holyoak [*Ephemerum hibernicum* Holyoak & V.S.Bryan, *Ephemerum rutheanum* Schimp., *Ephemerum serratum* var. *rutheanum* (Schimp.) Jur.]
- b subsp. **sessile** (Bruch) Holyoak [*Ephemerum sessile* (Bruch) Müll.Hal.]
- 3 **E. recurvifolium** (Dicks.) Boulay
- 4 **E. serratum** (Hedw.) Hampe [*Ephemerum minutissimum* Lindb., *Ephemerum serratum* var. *minutissimum* (Lindb.) Grout]²⁸³
- 5 **E. spinulosum** Bruch & Schimp. ex Schimp.
- 6 **E. stoloniferum** (Hedw.) L.T.Ellis & M.J.Price [*Ephemerum serratum* auct., *Ephemerum stellatum* H.Philib.]²⁸⁴
- 96 **Eucladium** Bruch & Schimp.
- 1 **E. verticillatum** (With.) Bruch & Schimp. [*Eucladium verticillatum* var. *angustifolium* Lindb.]²⁸⁵
- 97 **Gymnobarbula** Jan Kučera²⁸⁶
- 1 **G. bicolor** (Bruch & Schimp.) Jan Kučera [*Barbula bicolor* (Bruch & Schimp.) Lindb.]
- 98 **Gymnostomum** Nees & Hornsch.
- 1 **G. aeruginosum** Sm.
- a var. **aeruginosum**
- b var. **obscurum** J.Guerra
- 2 **G. calcareum** Nees & Hornsch. [*Gymnostomum calcareum* var. *lanceolatum* Sérgio, *Gymnostomum lanceolatum* M.J.Cano, Ros & J.Guerra]²⁸⁷
- a var. **atlanticum** Sérgio²⁸⁸
- b var. **calcareum**
- 3 **G. viridulum** Brid.
- 99 **Gyroweisia** Schimp.
- 1 **G. reflexa** (Brid.) Schimp.
- 2 **G. tenuis** (Hedw.) Schimp.
- 100 **Hydrogonium** (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger²⁸⁹
- 1 **H. amplexifolium** (Mitt.) P.C.Chen [*Barbula amplexifolia* (Mitt.) A.Jaeger]²⁹⁰
- 2 **H. bolleanum** (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger [*Barbula bolleana* (Müll.Hal.) Broth.]
- 3 **H. consanguineum** (Thwaites & Mitt.) Hilp. [*Barbula consanguinea* (Thwaites & Mitt.) A.Jaeger]²⁹¹
- a var. **kurilense** (Ignatova & Ignatov) Jan Kučera²⁹²
- 4 **H. croceum** (Brid.) Jan Kučera [*Barbula crocea* (Brid.) F.Weber & D.Mohr]

²⁸⁰*Oxystegus minor* was described as a new species by Köckinger, Werner, et al. (2010), then brought into *Chionoloma* by Alonso et al. (2016). However, significant doubts remain about its distinctiveness as a species: in north-western Europe it intergrades morphologically with *Chionoloma hibernicum*.

²⁸¹All recent phylogenies (e.g. Werner, Ros, et al. 2005) agree in placing *Ephemerum* within the Trichostomoideae rather than its own family, however strange this may seem morphologically.

²⁸²The treatment of *Ephemerum crassinervium* and related taxa follows Holyoak (2010).

²⁸³As a consequence of lectotypification, *Ephemerum minutissimum* Lindb. was placed in synonymy with *Ephemerum serratum* (Hedw.) Hampe (Ellis and Price 2015)

²⁸⁴*Ephemerum stellatum* was synonymised with *Ephemerum serratum* by Holyoak (2010). Subsequently, Ellis and Price (2015) lectotypified *E. stoloniferum* and showed that it was the correct name for the large-spored taxon previously treated under the name *E. serratum*.

²⁸⁵*Eucladium verticillatum* var. *angustifolium* is regarded as nothing more than a form of the type.

²⁸⁶*Gymnobarbula* was established as a new genus by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013).

²⁸⁷*Gymnostomum lanceolatum* was reduced to a variety of *Gymnostomum calcareum* by Sérgio (2006). We treat it as a synonym, as it appears to be merely a form of that species.

²⁸⁸*Gymnostomum calcareum* var. *atlanticum* was described by Sérgio (2006). On molecular evidence, it is a well-marked variety that may be sufficiently distinct to be elevated to specific status.

²⁸⁹*Hydrogonium* was re-established on molecular evidence by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013).

²⁹⁰*Barbula amplexifolia* was reported new to Europe by Köckinger and Kučera (2007) and transferred to *Hydrogonium* by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013).

²⁹¹*Hydrogonium consanguineum* was earlier reported from Europe as *Barbula indica*; Köckinger, Kučera, et al. (2012) proved that these reports belong to *Barbula consanguinea*, transferred to *Hydrogonium* by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013).

²⁹²The European expression of *Hydrogonium consanguineum* is var. *kurilense*; var. *consanguineum* occurs in Asia; var. *cancellatum* (Müll.Hal.) Jan Kučera is a North American plant (Kučera, Košnar, et al. 2013).

- 101 **Hymenostylium** Brid. [*Ardeuma* R.H.Zander & Hedd.]²⁹³
- 1 **H. gracillimum** (Nees & Hornsch.) Köckinger & Jan Kučera [*Gymnostomum boreale* Nyholm & Hedenäs]²⁹⁴
 - 2 **H. recurvirostrum** (Hedw.) Dixon [*Gymnostomum recurvirostrum* Hedw.]
 - a var. **insigne** (Dixon) E.B.Bartram [*Ardeuma annotinum* (Mitt. ex Dixon) R.H. Zander & Brinda, *Ardeuma insigne* (Dixon) R.H.Zander & Hedd., *Hymenostylium insigne* (Dixon) Podp.]
 - b var. **recurvirostrum** [*Ardeuma recurvirostrum* (Hedw.) R.H.Zander & Hedd.]
 - 3 **H. xerophilum** Köckinger & Jan Kučera²⁹⁵
- 102 **Hyophila** Brid.
- 1 **H. involuta** (Hook.) A.Jaeger
- 103 **Leptobarbula** Schimp.
- 1 **L. berica** (De Not.) Schimp.
- 104 **Molendoa** (Müll.Hal.) Hampe
- 1 **M. hornsuschiana** (Hook.) Lindb. ex Limpr. [*Anoetangium hornsuschianum* (Hook.) Funck ex Hornsch., *Anoetangium sendtnerianum* Bruch & Schimp., *Molendoa sendtneriana* (Bruch & Schimp.) Limpr., *Molendoa tenuinervis* Limpr.]²⁹⁶
 - 2 **M. schliephackei** (Schlieph.) R.H.Zander [*Anoetangium schliephackei* (Schlieph.) Paris]
 - 3 **M. taeniatifolia** Herzog [*Anoetangium taeniatifolium* (Herzog) M.O.Hill]
 - 4 **M. warburgii** (Crundw. & M.O.Hill) R.H.Zander [*Anoetangium warburgii* (Limpr.) Paris]
- 105 **Pottiopsis** Blockeel & A.J.E.Sm.
- 1 **P. caespitosa** (Brid.) Blockeel & A.J.E.Sm. [*Trichostomum pallidisetum* H.Müll., *Trichostomum triumphans* De Not., *Weissia triumphans* (De Not.) M.O.Hill, *Weissia tyrrhena* M.Fleisch.]²⁹⁷
- 106 **Splachnobryum** Müll.Hal.
- 1 **S. obtusum** (Brid.) Müll.Hal.
- 107 **Tortella** (Müll.Hal.) Limpr. [*Pleurochaete* Lindb.]
- 1 **T. alpicola** Dixon
 - 2 **T. x cuspidatissima** (Cardot & Thér.) O.Werner, Köckinger & Ros²⁹⁸
 - 3 **T. densa** (Lorentz & Molendo) Crundw. & Nyholm [*Tortella inclinata* var. *densa* (Lorentz & Molendo) Limpr.]
 - 4 **T. fasciculata** (Culm.) Culm. [*Tortella bambergeri* auct., non (Schimp.) Broth. p.p., *Tortella tortuosa* subsp. *fasciculata* Culm.]²⁹⁹
 - 5 **T. flavovirens** (Bruch) Broth. [*Tortella limosella* (Stirt.) P.W.Richards & E.C.Wallace]³⁰⁰
 - a var. **flavovirens**
 - b var. **glareicola** (T.A.Chr.) Crundw. & Nyholm
 - c var. **papillosissima** Sérgio & Casas
 - 6 **T. fragilis** (Drumm.) Limpr.³⁰¹
 - 7 **T. humilis** (Hedw.) Jenn.
 - 8 **T. inclinata** (R.Hedw.) Limpr.
 - 9 **T. inflexa** (Bruch) Broth.
 - 10 **T. limbata** (Schiffn.) Geh. & Herzog
 - 11 **T. mediterranea** Köckinger, Lüth, O.Werner & Ros³⁰²
 - 12 **T. nitida** (Lindb.) Broth.
 - 13 **T. pseudofragilis** (Thér.) Köckinger & Hedenäs [*Tortella bambergeri* auct., non (Schimp.) Broth. p.p., *Tortella fragilis* var. *moravica* Podp.]³⁰³
 - 14 **T. rigens** Alberts.
 - 15 **T. spitsbergensis** (Bizot & Thér.) O.Werner, Köckinger & Ros [*Trichostomum arcticum* Kaal.]³⁰⁴
 - 16 **T. squarrosa** (Brid.) Limpr. [*Pleurochaete squarrosa* (Brid.) Lindb.]³⁰⁵

²⁹³The transfer of most *Hymenostylium* species, including *Hymenostylium recurvirostrum* and its varieties, to *Ardeuma* (Zander and Hedderson 2016) is not supported according to molecular evidence (Kučera in prep.).

²⁹⁴The position of *Hymenostylium gracillimum* and the synonymy of *Gymnostomum boreale* were clarified by Köckinger and Kučera (2011).

²⁹⁵*Hymenostylium xerophilum* was described from Austria as a new species by Köckinger and Kučera (2011). It has since been found in Germany and Crimea.

²⁹⁶Geissler (1985) proposed the synonymy of *Molendoa sendtneriana* and *Molendoa tenuinervis* with *Molendoa hornsuschiana*. This is followed here, as it is supported by preliminary molecular results by J. Kučera.

²⁹⁷The position of *Pottiopsis caespitosa* and its synonymies were clarified by Ros and Werner (2007). However, *Trichostomum/Weissia triumphans* is a distinctive form, and continues to be recognised by many bryologists.

²⁹⁸Werner, Köckinger, et al. (2014) used molecular techniques to show that *Tortella x cuspidatissima* was of hybrid origin, with *Tortella arctica* (Arnell) Crundw. & Nyholm and *Tortella spitsbergensis* as parents. *Tortella arctica* itself does not occur in Europe. The record of *Tortella arctica* from Jämtland in Sweden (Ellis, Akhoondi Darzikolaei, et al. 2011) proved, according to the molecular data, to be a form of *Tortella tortuosa* (Köckinger and Hedenäs 2017).

²⁹⁹*Tortella fasciculata* was resurrected by Köckinger and Hedenäs (2017) as part of their revision of *Tortella bambergeri*.

³⁰⁰Further studies on *Tortella limosella* are necessary to determine the final position of *Tortella limosella* within *Tortella flavovirens*.

³⁰¹The authorship of *Tortella fragilis* was discussed in Ochrya, Lewis Smith, et al. (2008). The name should correctly be ascribed to Drummond.

³⁰²*Tortella mediterranea* was described from southern Europe by Köckinger, Lüth, et al. (2018).

³⁰³The name *Tortella pseudofragilis* was introduced by Köckinger and Hedenäs (2017) as part of their revision of *Tortella bambergeri*.

³⁰⁴The identity and relationships of *Tortella spitsbergensis* were clarified by Werner, Köckinger, et al. (2014) using molecular techniques.

³⁰⁵We follow Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013) in accepting Werner, Ros, et al. (2005) and Grundmann et al. (2006), who include *Pleurochaete squarrosa* within the genus *Tortella*.

- 17 ***T. tortuosa*** (Hedw.) Limpr. [*Tortella bambergi* (Schimp.) Broth.]³⁰⁶
- 108 ***Trichostomum*** Bruch.
 1 ***T. brachydontium*** Bruch
 2 ***T. crispulum*** Bruch
- 109 ***Weissia*** Hedw.
 1 ***W. angustifolia*** (Baumgartner) D.A.Callaghan [*Weissia longifolia* var. *angustifolia* (Baumgartner) Crundw. & Nyholm]³⁰⁷
 2 ***W. brachycarpa*** (Nees & Hornsch.) Jur.
 3 ***W. condensata*** (Voit) Lindb.
 a var. ***armata*** (Thér. & Trab.) M.J.Cano, Ros & J.Guerra
 b var. ***condensata***
 4 ***W. controversa*** Hedw.
 a var. ***controversa***
 b var. ***crispata*** (Nees & Hornsch.) Nyholm
 c var. ***densifolia*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Wilson³⁰⁸
 5 ***W. levieri*** (Limpr.) Kindb.
 6 ***W. longifolia*** Mitt.
 7 ***W. x mittenii*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Mitt. emend. A.J.E.Sm.³⁰⁹
 8 ***W. perssonii*** Kindb.
 9 ***W. rostellata*** (Brid.) Lindb.
 10 ***W. rutilans*** (Hedw.) Lindb.
 11 ***W. squarrosa*** (Nees & Hornsch.) Müll.Hal.
 12 ***W. sterilis*** W.E.Nicholson
 13 ***W. wilsonii*** D.A.Callaghan [*Weissia multicapsularis* auct.]³¹⁰
 14 ***W. wimmeriana*** (Sendtn.) Bruch & Schimp.
- Grimmiales M.Fleisch.
 Saelaniaceae Ignatov & Fedosov³¹¹
 110 ***Saelania*** Lindb.
 1 ***S. glaucescens*** (Hedw.) Broth.
- Seligeriaceae Schimp.
 111 ***Blindia*** Bruch & Schimp.
 1 ***B. acuta*** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
 2 ***B. caespiticia*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Müll.Hal.
- 112 ***Blindiadelphus*** (Lindb.) Fedosov & Ignatov [*Seligeria* Bruch & Schimp. subgenus *Blindiadelphus* Lindb.]³¹²
 1 ***B. campylopodus*** (Kindb.) Fedosov & Ignatov [*Seligeria campylopoda* Kindb.]
 2 ***B. diversifolius*** (Lindb.) Fedosov & Ignatov [*Seligeria diversifolia* Lindb.]
 3 ***B. polaris*** (Berggr.) Fedosov & Ignatov [*Seligeria polaris* Berggr.]
 4 ***B. recurvatus*** (Hedw.) Fedosov & Ignatov [*Seligeria recurvata* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.]
 5 ***B. subimmersus*** (Lindb.) Fedosov & Ignatov [*Seligeria subimmersa* Lindb.]
- 113 ***Seligeria*** Bruch & Schimp. subgenus *Seligeria*
 1 ***S. acutifolia*** Lindb.
 2 ***S. brevifolia*** (Lindb.) Lindb.
 3 ***S. calcarea*** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
 4 ***S. calycina*** Mitt. ex Lindb. [*Seligeria paucifolia* auct. non (With.) Carruth.]
 5 ***S. donniana*** (Sm.) Müll.Hal. [*Seligeria galinae* Mogensen & I.Goldberg]³¹³
 6 ***S. pusilla*** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp. subgenus *Megalosporia* Vitt [*Trochobryum* Breidl. & Beck]
 7 ***S. austriaca*** T.Schauer
 8 ***S. carniolica*** (Breidl. & Beck) Nyholm [*Trochobryum carniolicum* Breidl. & Beck]
 9 ***S. irrigata*** (H.K.G.Paul) Ochyra & Gos
 10 ***S. oelandica*** C.E.O.Jensen & Medelius
 11 ***S. patula*** (Lindb.) I.Hagen [*Seligeria alpestris* T.Schauer, *Seligeria patula* var. *alpestris* (T.Schauer) Gos & Ochyra, *Seligeria tristichoides* var. *patula* (Lindb.) Broth.]
 12 ***S. trifaria*** (Brid.) Lindb.
 a var. ***longifolia*** (Lindb. ex Broth.) Ochyra & Gos³¹⁴
 b var. ***trifaria***
 13 ***S. tristichoides*** Kindb.
- Ptychomitriaceae Schimp.
 114 ***Brachydontium*** Fűrnr.³¹⁵

³⁰⁶Using morphological and molecular methods, Köckinger and Hedenäs (2017) demonstrated that the type of *Tortella bambergi* was synonymous with *Tortella tortuosa*. Plants recently treated as *Tortella bambergi* are referable to *Tortella fasciculata* and *Tortella pseudofragilis*. Up to now, the acceptance of *Tortella tortuosa* var. *fragilifolia* (Jur.) Limpr. has been based on the treatment of Eckel (1998), but this concept is based on plants later referred to *Tortella bambergi* (Eckel 2010). In general, the name 'var. *fragilifolia*' has been used for morphs of *Tortella tortuosa* with fragile leaves, and the variety is therefore not included in the checklist.

³⁰⁷*Weissia longifolia* var. *angustifolia* was raised to species level by Callaghan et al. (2019) on the basis of morphological and molecular evidence.

³⁰⁸*Weissia controversa* var. *densifolia* is retained as a variety for now, but it is very doubtfully distinct from var. *controversa*, and significantly less so than var. *crispata*.

³⁰⁹Smith (2004) was the first to propose that *Weissia x mittenii* was a hybrid, and this was accepted by Hill et al. (2006). The name was later typified by Callaghan (2019).

³¹⁰*Weissia wilsonii* was newly described by Callaghan et al. (2019) to replace the taxon which was named *Weissia multicapsularis* (Sm.) Mitt. by modern authors. The type of the latter refers to *Tortula acaulon*, into which plants of *Weissia longifolia* were admixed.

³¹¹Molecular studies by Fedosov, Fedorova, Fedosov, et al. (2016) showed that *Saelania* is best placed in its own family within the Grimmales.

³¹²*Blindiadelphus* was segregated from *Seligeria* on the basis of morphological and molecular evidence (Fedosov, Fedorova, Ignatova, et al. 2017).

³¹³*Seligeria galinae* was synonymised with *Seligeria donniana* by Fedosov, Fedorova, Ignatova, et al. (2017).

³¹⁴*Seligeria trifaria* var. *longifolia* was not mentioned in Hill et al. (2006) but is regarded as a distinct taxon in the central European mountains (Ochyra and Gos 1992).

³¹⁵Molecular evidence places *Brachydontium* in the Ptychomitriaceae (Fedosov et al. 2017a).

- 1 **B. trichodes** (F.Weber) Milde [*Seligeria transylvanica* Plam.]
 - 115 **Campylostelium** Bruch & Schimp.
 - 1 **C. pitardii** (Corb.) E.Maier [*Grimmia pitardii* Corb.]
 - 2 **C. saxicola** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Bruch & Schimp.
 - 3 **C. strictum** Solms
 - 116 **Indusiella** Broth. & Müll.Hal.
 - 1 **I. thianschanica** Broth. & Müll.Hal.
 - 117 **Jaffueliobryum** Thér.
 - 1 **J. latifolium** Lindb. & Arnell ex Thér.
 - 118 **Ptychomitrium** Fűrnr.
 - 1 **P. incurvum** (Schwägr.) Spruce
 - 2 **P. nigrescens** (Kunze) Wijk & Margad.
 - 3 **P. polyphyllum** (Dicks. ex Sw.) Bruch & Schimp.
- Grimmiaceae Arn.
- Racomitrioideae Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra
- 119 **Racomitrium** Brid.³¹⁶

subgenus *Racomitrium*

 - 1 **R. lanuginosum** (Hedw.) Brid.

subgenus *Niphotrichum* Bedn.-Ochyra [*Niphotrichum* (Bedn.-Ochyra) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 2 **R. canescens** (Hedw.) Brid. [*Niphotrichum canescens* (Hedw.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - a subsp. **canescens**
 - b subsp. **latifolium** (C.E.O.Jensen) Frisvoll [*Niphotrichum canescens* subsp. *latifolium* (Frisvoll) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 3 **R. elongatum** Ehrh. ex Frisvoll [*Niphotrichum elongatum* (Ehrh. ex Frisvoll) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 4 **R. ericoides** (Brid.) Brid. [*Niphotrichum ericoides* (Brid.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 5 **R. panschii** (Müll.Hal.) Kindb. [*Niphotrichum panschii* (Müll.Hal.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]

subgenus *Cataracta* Vilh. [*Codriophorus* P.Beauv., *Dilutineuron* Bedn.-Ochyra, Sawicki, Ochyra, Szczecińska & Plášek]
 - 6 **R. aciculare** (Hedw.) Brid. [*Codriophorus acicularis* (Hedw.) P.Beauv.]
 - 7 **R. aquaticum** (Brid. ex Schrad.) Brid. [*Codriophorus aquaticus* (Brid. ex Schrad.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 8 **R. fasciculare** (Hedw.) Brid. [*Codriophorus fascicularis* (Hedw.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra, *Dilutineuron fasciculare* (Hedw.) Bedn.-Ochyra, Sawicki, Ochyra, Szczecińska & Plášek]
 - 9 **R. hespericum** Sérgio, J.Muñoz & Ochyra [*Codriophorus hespericus* (Sérgio, J.Muñoz & Ochyra) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]

subgenus *Ellipticodryptodon* (Vilh.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra [*Bucklandiella* Roiv.]
 - 10 **R. affine** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Lindb. [*Bucklandiella affinis* (Schleich. ex F.Weber & D.Mohr) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 11 **R. ellipticum** (Turner) Bruch & Schimp. [*Bucklandiella elliptica* (Turner) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 12 **R. heterostichum** (Hedw.) Brid. [*Bucklandiella heterosticha* (Hedw.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 13 **R. himalayanum** (Mitt.) A.Jaeger [*Bucklandiella himalayana* (Mitt.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 14 **R. lamprocarpum** (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger [*Bucklandiella lamprocarpa* (Müll.Hal.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 15 **R. lusitanicum** Ochyra & Sérgio [*Bucklandiella lusitanica* (Ochyra & Sérgio) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 16 **R. macounii** Kindb. [*Bucklandiella macounii* (Kindb.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - a subsp. **alpinum** (E.Lawton) Frisvoll [*Bucklandiella macounii* subsp. *alpina* (E.Lawton) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - b subsp. **macounii**
 - 17 **R. microcarpon** (Hedw.) Brid. [*Bucklandiella microcarpa* (Hedw.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 18 **R. nivale** (Köckinger, Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra) Köckinger [*Bucklandiella nivalis* Köckinger, Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]³¹⁷
 - 19 **R. obtusum** (Brid.) Brid. [*Bucklandiella obtusa* (Brid.) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
 - 20 **R. sudeticum** (Funck) Bruch & Schimp. [*Bucklandiella sudetica* (Funck) Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra]
- Grimmioideae Broth.
- 120 **Coscinodon** Spreng.
 - 1 **C. cribrosus** (Hedw.) Spruce [*Grimmia cribrosa* Hedw.]
 - 2 **C. horridus** (Muñoz & H.Hespanhol) Hugonnot, R.D.Porley & Ignatov [*Grimmia horrida* Muñoz & H.Hespanhol]³¹⁸

³¹⁶The treatment of *Racomitrium* follows Larraín et al. (2013), who used molecular evidence for a broad treatment of the genus. Sawicki et al. (2015) used mitochondrial DNA to support narrower genera. However, they used only ten species of *Racomitrium* s.lat. (two from each segregate genus), and the results did not contradict the previous treatment. Indeed, significant problems remain (e.g. *Bucklandiella* sensu Ochyra is not monophyletic) and until *Racomitrium* s.lat. is more completely treated, we prefer to retain *Racomitrium* in a broad sense.

³¹⁷Described as *Bucklandiella nivalis* by Köckinger, Bednarek-Ochyra, et al. (2007) but listed as *Racomitrium nivale* by Köckinger, Suanjak, et al. (2008).

³¹⁸*Grimmia horrida* was described by Muñoz et al. (2009), and transferred to *Coscinodon* by Hugonnot et al. (2018).

- 3 **C. humilis** Milde³¹⁹
- 4 **C. monchiquensis** R.D.Porley, Ochyra & Ignatova³²⁰
- 121 **Grimmia** Hedw. [*Dryptodon* Brid., *Guembelia* Hampe, *Hydrogrimmia* (l.Hagen) Loeske, *Orthogrimmia* (Schimp.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec, *Streptocolea* (l.Hagen) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]³²¹
- 1 **G. alpestris** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schleich. [*Orthogrimmia alpestris* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 2 **G. anodon** Bruch & Schimp.
- 3 **G. anomala** Hampe ex Schimp.
- 4 **G. arenaria** Hampe [*Orthogrimmia arenaria* (Hampe) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]³²²
- 5 **G. atrata** Miel. ex Hornsch. [*Streptocolea atrata* (Miel. ex Hornsch.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 6 **G. caespiticia** (Brid.) Jur. [*Orthogrimmia caespiticia* (Brid.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 7 **G. capillata** De Not.³²³
- 8 **G. crinita** Brid.
- 9 **G. crinitoleucophaea** Cardot [*Grimmia poecilostoma* Cardot & Sebillé]³²⁴
- 10 **G. curviseta** Bouman³²⁵
- 11 **G. decipiens** (Schultz) Lindb.
- 12 **G. dissimulata** E.Maier
- 13 **G. donniana** Sm. [*Orthogrimmia donniana* (Sm.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 14 **G. elatior** Bruch ex Bals.-Criv. & De Not.
- 15 **G. elongata** Kaulf.
- 16 **G. funalis** (Schwägr.) Bruch & Schimp.
- 17 **G. fuscolutea** Hook.
- 18 **G. hartmanii** Schimp.
- 19 **G. incurva** Schwägr.
- 20 **G. laevigata** (Brid.) Brid. [*Guembelia laevigata* (Brid.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 21 **G. lisae** De Not.
- 22 **G. longirostris** Hook. [*Guembelia longirostris* (Hook.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 23 **G. meridionalis** (Müll.Hall.) E.Maier [*Grimmia trichophylla* var. *meridionalis* Müll.Hall.]³²⁶
- 24 **G. mollis** Bruch & Schimp. [*Hydrogrimmia mollis* (Bruch & Schimp.) Loeske]
- 25 **G. montana** Bruch & Schimp. [*Orthogrimmia montana* (Bruch & Schimp.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 26 **G. muehlenbeckii** Schimp.
- 27 **G. nutans** Bruch [*Grimmia meteorae* C.C.Towns.]
- 28 **G. orbicularis** Bruch ex Wilson [*Dryptodon orbicularis* (Bruch ex Wilson) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]
- 29 **G. ovalis** (Hedw.) Lindb. [*Guembelia ovalis* (Hedw.) Müll.Hal.]
- 30 **G. plagiopodia** Hedw.
- 31 **G. pulvinata** (Hedw.) Sm.
- 32 **G. ramondii** (Lam. & DC.) Margad. [*Dryptodon patens* (Hedw.) Brid., *Grimmia curvata* (Brid.) De Sloover]
- 33 **G. reflexidens** Müll.Hal. [*Grimmia sessitana* De Not., *Orthogrimmia sessitana* (De Not.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]³²⁷
- 34 **G. teretinervis** Limpr.
- 35 **G. tergestina** Tomm. ex Bruch & Schimp. [*Grimmia tergestina* var. *tergestinoides* (Culm.) Podp., *Guembelia tergestina* (Tomm. ex Bruch & Schimp.) Buys.]³²⁸
- 36 **G. torquata** Drumm.
- 37 **G. trichophylla** Grev. [*Grimmia britannica* A.J.E.Sm.]
- 38 **G. triformis** Carestia & De Not. [*Orthogrimmia triformis* (Carestia & De Not.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]³²⁹
- 39 **G. ungeri** Jur.³³⁰
- 40 **G. unicolor** Hook.

³¹⁹A molecular study by Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2008) showed that *Coscinodon humilis* is a European endemic known only from the Alps, whereas plants with this name in east Asia belong to *Coscinodon yukonensis* Hastings.

³²⁰*Coscinodon monchiquensis* was described from the Algarve, Portugal, by Ignatov, Porley, et al. (2018).

³²¹Although Ochyra, Żarnowiec, et al. (2003) presented a morphological scheme comprising seven distinct genera, based largely on the traditional subgenera of *Grimmia*, we choose to treat it in the broad sense. There is molecular support for the paraphyletic nature of *Grimmia* (Streiff 2006; Hernández-Maqueda et al. 2008), but there remain some significant incongruities between plastid and nuclear ITS and the morphological schemes. The evolutionary history of *Grimmia* is complex and further sampling and better phylogenetic markers are needed.

³²²*Grimmia arenaria* was synonymised with *Grimmia donniana* by Maier (2010) but treated as a distinct species in Muñoz et al. (2015). Molecular investigations indicate that it should be accepted as a species (D. Callaghan, pers. comm. 2019).

³²³*Grimmia capillata* was synonymised with *G. crinita* by Maier (2010) but this view has not gained acceptance, since molecular studies support it at specific level. It is recognised at species level in Muñoz et al. (2015).

³²⁴*Grimmia poecilostoma* was synonymised with *Grimmia crinitoleucophaea* by Muñoz et al. (2015). However, the synonymy of *G. crinitoleucophaea* with *Grimmia tergestina* (Maier 2010) has not been widely accepted, on morphological grounds.

³²⁵*Grimmia curviseta* was synonymised with *G. orbicularis* by Maier (2010) but this is disputed; Rodríguez-Romero et al. (2016) used DNA sequencing to conclude that it is an allopolyploid derivative with *G. orbicularis* as one of its progenitors.

³²⁶*Grimmia meridionalis* was elevated to the rank of species by Maier (2002), but, unlike *Grimmia dissimulata*, not accepted by Hill et al. (2006). However, its status as a species has subsequently been supported by molecular evidence (Streiff 2006).

³²⁷Taxonomic, nomenclatural and misidentification issues surround *Grimmia reflexidens*. The situation in Europe remains unresolved but we retain *Grimmia reflexidens* for the present.

³²⁸*Grimmia tergestina* var. *tergestinoides* seems distinct in central Europe. More work is needed to determine its taxonomic value.

³²⁹*Grimmia triformis* was synonymised with *Grimmia donniana* by Maier (2010) but differs in several respects, and was accepted as a species by Muñoz et al. (2015).

³³⁰*Grimmia ungeri* was listed as a synonym of *Grimmia montana* by Maier (2010). Muñoz and Pando (2000) listed *Grimmia ungeri* from several countries, including Spain and Italy, but it was not included by Muñoz et al. (2015). Specimens from Mexico were redetermined as *Grimmia montana*.

- 122 **Schistidium** Bruch & Schimp.
- 1 **S. abrupticostatum** (Bryhn) Ignatova & H.H.Blom [*Schistidium platyphyllum* var. *abrupticostatum* (Bryhn) H.H.Blom]³³¹
 - 2 **S. agassizii** Sull. & Lesq.
 - 3 **S. andreaeopsis** (Müll.Hal.) Laz.³³²
 - 4 **S. apocarpum** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
 - 5 **S. atrichum** (Müll.Hal. & Kindb.) W.A.Weber³³³
 - 6 **S. atrofusum** (Schimp.) Limpr.
 - 7 **S. boreale** Poelt
 - 8 **S. brunnescens** Limpr.
 - a subsp. **brunnescens**
 - b subsp. **griseum** (Nees & Hornsch.) H.H.Blom
 - 9 **S. bryhnii** I.Hagen
 - 10 **S. canadense** (Dupr.) Ignatova & H.H.Blom³³⁴
 - 11 **S. confertum** (Funck) Bruch & Schimp.
 - 12 **S. confusum** H.H.Blom
 - 13 **S. convergens** J.Guerra & M.J.Cano³³⁵
 - 14 **S. crassipilum** H.H.Blom
 - 15 **S. crenatum** H.H.Blom
 - 16 **S. dupretii** (Thér.) W.A.Weber
 - 17 **S. echinatum** Ignatova & H.H.Blom³³⁶
 - 18 **S. elegantulum** H.H.Blom
 - a subsp. **elegantulum**
 - b subsp. **wilsonii** H.H.Blom
 - 19 **S. flaccidum** (De Not.) Ochyra
 - 20 **S. flexipile** (Lindb. ex Broth.) G.Roth
 - 21 **S. frigidum** H.H.Blom
 - a var. **frigidum**
 - b var. **havaasii** H.H.Blom
 - 22 **S. frissvollianum** H.H.Blom
 - 23 **S. grande** Poelt
 - 24 **S. grandirete** H.H.Blom
 - 25 **S. helveticum** (Schkuhr) Deguchi [*Schistidium singarense* (Schiffn.) Laz.]
 - 26 **S. holmenianum** Steere & Brassard
 - 27 **S. lancifolium** (Kindb.) H.H.Blom
 - 28 **S. marginale** H.H.Blom, Bedn.-Ochyra & Ochyra³³⁷
 - 29 **S. maritimum** (Sm. ex R.Scott) Bruch & Schimp.
 - a subsp. **maritimum**
 - b subsp. **piliferum** (I.Hagen) B.Bremer
 - 30 **S. obscurum** H.H.Blom, Köckinger & Ignatova³³⁸
 - 31 **S. occidentale** (E.Lawton) S.P.Churchill
 - 32 **S. papillosum** Culm.
 - 33 **S. platyphyllum** (Mitt.) H.Perss.
 - 34 **S. poeltii** H.H.Blom
 - 35 **S. pruinatum** (Wilson ex Schimp.) G.Roth
 - 36 **S. pulchrum** H.H.Blom
 - 37 **S. recurvum** H.H.Blom
 - 38 **S. rivulare** (Brid.) Podp.
 - 39 **S. robustum** (Nees & Hornsch.) H.H.Blom
 - 40 **S. scandicum** H.H.Blom
 - 41 **S. sibiricum** Ignatova & H.H.Blom³³⁹
 - 42 **S. sinensiapocarpum** (Müll.Hal.) Ochyra³⁴⁰
 - 43 **S. sordidum** I.Hagen
 - 44 **S. spinosum** H.H.Blom & Lüth
 - 45 **S. strictum** (Turner) Loeske ex Mårtensson
 - 46 **S. subconfertum** (Broth.) Deguchi³⁴¹
 - 47 **S. subflaccidum** (Kindb.) H.H.Blom³⁴²
 - 48 **S. subjulaceum** H.H.Blom
 - 49 **S. submuticum** H.H.Blom
 - a subsp. **arcticum** H.H.Blom
 - b subsp. **submuticum**
 - 50 **S. succulentum** Ignatova & H.H.Blom³⁴³
 - 51 **S. tenerum** (J.E.Zetterst.) Nyholm
 - 52 **S. tenuinerve** Ignatova & H.H.Blom³⁴⁴
 - 53 **S. trichodon** (Brid.) Poelt
 - a var. **nutans** H.H.Blom
 - b var. **trichodon**
 - 54 **S. umbrosum** (J.E.Zetterst.) H.H.Blom
 - 55 **S. venetum** H.H.Blom
- Hedwigiales Ochyra
Hedwigiaceae Schimp.
- 123 **Braunia** Bruch & Schimp. [*Hedwigidium* Bruch & Schimp.]

(Delgadillo-Moya 2015). On the other hand, it differs from *Grimmia montana* in some respects (J. Muñoz, pers. comm. 2017). Although we retain it in the checklist for now, *Grimmia ungeri* is taxonomically dubious and may ultimately prove to be synonymous with *Grimmia montana*.

³³¹*Schistidium abrupticostatum* is not very close to *Schistidium platyphyllum* according to molecular studies by Ignatova, Blom, et al. (2010).

³³²*Schistidium andreaeopsis* is an Asian Arctic species recorded more recently from the European Arctic (Blom et al. 2006).

³³³*Schistidium atrichum* is principally a North American species with occurrences in France reported by Chavoutier and Hugonnot (2013).

³³⁴*Schistidium canadense* is a North American species with a single European record from Russia (Karelia) (Ignatova, Blom, et al. 2010).

³³⁵*Schistidium convergens* was recently described as a new species from southern Spain and Morocco (Guerra, Jiménez-Martínez, Cano, Alonso, et al. 2019).

³³⁶*Schistidium echinatum* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Blom, et al. (2010), and has also now been found in France and Austria.

³³⁷*Schistidium marginale* was described from Austria by Blom et al. (2016), and has since been found in several montane regions in Europe.

³³⁸*Schistidium obscurum* was described from Austria by Ignatova, Blom, et al. (2010). Elsewhere in Europe it has also been found in Switzerland, the Caucasus and Svalbard.

³³⁹*Schistidium sibiricum* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Blom, et al. (2010).

³⁴⁰*Schistidium sinensiapocarpum* was first reported in Europe from the Caucasus (Blom et al. 2006), and also occurs in the Austrian Alps (Köckinger, Suanjak, et al. 2008).

³⁴¹*Schistidium subconfertum* is primarily an Asian species. However, a herbarium specimen was recently discovered from the Italian Alps (Italy: Stilfserjochhöhe, 26 August 1909, Glowacki, GJO), and examined by H. Blom. This species is here published new to Europe.

³⁴²*Schistidium subflaccidum* was reported from the Caucasus in Russia (Blom et al. 2006), and has subsequently been found in mountainous regions of other parts of Europe.

³⁴³*Schistidium succulentum* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Blom, et al. (2010).

³⁴⁴*Schistidium tenuinerve* was described from Asiatic Russia (Ignatova, Blom, et al. 2010), but was recently also recorded from European Russia (E. Ignatova pers. comm. 2018).

- 1 ***B. alopecura*** (Brid.) Limpr.
 2 ***B. imberbis*** (Sm.) N.Dalton & D.G.Long [*Hedwigidium integrifolium* auct., non (P.Beauv.) Dixon, *Hedwigia integrifolia* auct., non P.Beauv.]³⁴⁵
- 124 ***Hedwigia*** P.Beauv.
 1 ***H. ciliata*** (Hedw.) P.Beauv.
 2 ***H. emodica*** Hampe ex Müll.Hal. [*Hedwigia ciliata* var. *leucophaea* Bruch & Schimp.]³⁴⁶
 3 ***H. mollis*** Ignatova, Ignatov & Fedosov³⁴⁷
 4 ***H. nemoralis*** Ignatova, Ignatov & Fedosov³⁴⁸
 5 ***H. stellata*** Hedenäs
 6 ***H. striata*** (Bruch & Schimp.) John Whitehead & Fergusson ex Hobk. & Porritt³⁴⁹
- Bartramiales D.Quandt, N.E.Bell & M.Stech
 Bartramiaceae Schwägr.
 Conostomoideae D.G.Griffin & W.R.Buck
- 125 ***Conostomum*** Sw.
 1 ***C. tetragonum*** (Hedw.) Lindb.
- Bartramioideae D.G.Griffin & W.R.Buck
- 126 ***Anacolia*** Schimp.
 1 ***A. menziesii*** (Turner) Paris
 2 ***A. webbii*** (Mont.) Schimp.
- 127 ***Bartramia*** Hedw.
 section *Bartramia*
 1 ***B. halleriana*** Hedw.
 2 ***B. pomiformis*** Hedw.
 section *Pyridium* Müll.Hal.
 3 ***B. breviseta*** Lindb.
 4 ***B. ithyphylla*** Brid.
 5 ***B. subulata*** Bruch & Schimp.
 section *Strictidium* Müll.Hal.
 6 ***B. aprica*** Müll.Hal. [*Bartramia rosamrosiae* Damayanti, J.Muñoz, J.-P.Frahm & D.Quandt, *Bartramia stricta* auct. eur., non Brid.]³⁵⁰
 7 ***B. laevisphaera*** (Taylor) Müll.Hal. [*Anacolia laevisphaera* (Taylor) Flowers]³⁵¹
- 128 ***Plagiopus*** Brid.
 1 ***P. oederianus*** (Sw.) H.A.Crum & L.E.Anderson
 a var. ***alpinus*** (Schwägr.) Ochyra³⁵²
 b var. ***oederianus***
- Breutelioideae D.G.Griffin & W.R.Buck
- 129 ***Breutelia*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Schimp.
 1 ***B. azorica*** (Mitt.) Cardot
 2 ***B. chrysocoma*** (Hedw.) Lindb.
- 130 ***Philonotis*** Brid.
 section *Bartramidula* (Bruch & Schimp.) Mitt.
 1 ***P. cernua*** (Wilson) D.G.Griffin & W.R.Buck
 section *Philonotula* (Schimp.) A.Jaeger
 2 ***P. rigida*** Brid.
 section *Homomorphae* (Kindb.) Ochyra
 3 ***P. capillaris*** Lindb. [*Philonotis arnellii* Husn.]³⁵³
 4 ***P. falcata*** (Hook.) Mitt.³⁵⁴
 5 ***P. hastata*** (Duby) Wijk & Margad.
 6 ***P. marchica*** (Hedw.) Brid.
 7 ***P. uncinata*** (Schwägr.) Brid.
 section *Philonotis*
 8 ***P. caespitosa*** Jur.
 9 ***P. calcarea*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Schimp.
 10 ***P. fontana*** (Hedw.) Brid.
 11 ***P. seriata*** Mitt.
 12 ***P. tomentella*** Molendo
 13 ***P. yezoana*** Besch. & Cardot³⁵⁵
- Splachnales Ochyra
 Splachnaceae Grev. & Arn.
 Taylorioideae Broth.
- 131 ***Tayloria*** Hook.
 1 ***T. acuminata*** Hornsch.
 2 ***T. froelichiana*** (Hedw.) Mitt. ex Broth.
 3 ***T. hornschurchii*** (Grev. & Arn.) Broth.
 4 ***T. lingulata*** (Dicks.) Lindb.
 5 ***T. rudolphiana*** (Garov.) Bruch & Schimp.
 6 ***T. serrata*** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
 7 ***T. splachnoides*** (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) Hook.
 8 ***T. tenuis*** (Dicks.) Schimp.

³⁴⁵Dalton et al. (2012) found that European specimens identified as *Hedwigidium integrifolium* differed from the type material of *Hedwigia integrifolia* P.Beauv., and were considered to belong to *Braunia imberbis*. De Luna (2016) reported that *Braunia imberbis*, along with some other (non-European) species, group together in a different clade, *Hedwigidium*. Until further research is done on this group, the species is here retained in *Braunia*.

³⁴⁶Hedenäs (1994) suggested that *Hedwigia emodica* was a synonym of *Hedwigia ciliata* var. *leucophaea*. Buchbender et al. (2014) later proved the hybrid origin of some accessions referable to this taxon. Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2016) recognised the taxon at species level, as *Hedwigia emodica*, but doubts persist that all European material is the same as the plants from Russia (or the Himalayan type of *Hedwigia emodica*).

³⁴⁷Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2016) described *Hedwigia mollis* as part of their study of the genus in Russia.

³⁴⁸*Hedwigia nemoralis* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2016).

³⁴⁹*Hedwigia striata* was a neglected taxon returned to specific rank by Buchbender et al. (2014).

³⁵⁰Damayanti et al. (2012) described *Bartramia rosamrosiae* for the European plants after finding that *Bartramia stricta* was restricted to South America. This was synonymised with *Bartramia aprica* by Müller (2014). However, recent (as yet unpublished) work by Neumann, Muñoz and Quandt suggests that *Bartramia aprica* and *Bartramia rosamrosiae* are indeed distinct species.

³⁵¹Molecular analysis revealed that *Bartramia laevisphaera* belongs to *Bartramia* section *Strictidium* rather than to *Anacolia* (Damayanti et al. 2012).

³⁵²There is disagreement over the status of *Plagiopus oederianus* var. *alpinus*: it may be nothing more than a high-altitude form of the species, but is retained for the present.

³⁵³*Philonotis capillaris* is the correct name for *Philonotis arnellii* (Koponen and Isoviita 2010).

³⁵⁴*Philonotis falcata* is an Asian species reported from the Caucasus new to Europe by Ignatov, Fedosov, et al. (2010).

³⁵⁵*Philonotis yezoana* is an Asian species reported from Finland new to Europe by Ulvinen and Kypärä (2016).

Splachnoideae Broth.

132 **Aplodon** R.Br.

- 1 **A. wormskioldii** (Hornem.) R.Br.

133 **Splachnum** Hedw.

- 1 **S. ampullaceum** Hedw.
- 2 **S. luteum** Hedw.
- 3 **S. melanocaulon** (Wahlenb.) Schwägr.
- 4 **S. pensylvanicum** (Brid.) Grout ex H.A.Crum
- 5 **S. rubrum** Hedw.
- 6 **S. sphaericum** Hedw.
- 7 **S. vasculosum** Hedw.

134 **Tetraplodon** Bruch & Schimp.

- 1 **T. angustatus** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
- 2 **T. blyttii** Frisvoll
- 3 **T. mnioides** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.
- 4 **T. pallidus** I.Hagen
- 5 **T. paradoxus** (R.Br.) I.Hagen
- 6 **T. urceolatus** (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp.

135 **Voitia** Hornsch.

- 1 **V. hyperborea** Grev. & Arn.
- 2 **V. nivalis** Hornsch.

Meesiaceae Schimp.

136 **Amblyodon** P.Beauv.

- 1 **A. dealbatus** (Hedw.) P.Beauv.

137 **Leptobryum** (Bruch & Schimp.) Wilson

- 1 **L. pyriforme** (Hedw.) Wilson

138 **Meesia** Hedw

- 1 **M. hexasticha** (Funck) Bruch
- 2 **M. longiseta** Hedw.
- 3 **M. triquetra** (L. ex Jolycl.) Ångstr.
- 4 **M. uliginosa** Hedw.

139 **Paludella** Brid.

- 1 **P. squarrosa** (Hedw.) Brid.

Bryales Limpr.

Bryaceae Schwägr.³⁵⁶140 **Anomobryum** Schimp.

- 1 **A. apiculatum** (Schwägr.) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum apiculatum* Schwägr., *Gemmabryum apiculatum* (Schwägr.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Osculatia apiculata* (Schwägr.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁵⁷
- 2 **A. concinatum** (Spruce) Lindb.³⁵⁸
- 3 **A. julaceum** (Schrad. ex P.Gaertn., E.Mey & Scherb.) Schimp.
- 4 **A. lusitanicum** (I.Hagen) Thér.
- 5 **A. notarisii** (Mitt.) D.Bell. & Holyoak [*Brachymenium notarisii* (Mitt.) A.J.Shaw]³⁵⁹

141 **Brachymenium** Schwägr.

- 1 **B. paradoxum** (Herzog) A.J.Shaw

142 **Bryum** Hedw. [*Gemmabryum* J.R.Spence & H.R.Ramsay, *Osculatia* De Not.]³⁶⁰

- 1 **B. argenteum** Hedw.*
- 2 **B. bavaricum** Warnst. [*Anomobryum bavarium* (Warnst.) Holyoak & Köckinger]³⁶¹
- 3 **B. blindii** Bruch & Schimp.
- 4 **B. canariense** Brid. [*Rosulabryum canariense* (Brid.) Ochyra]³⁶²
- 5 **B. caucasicum** (Schimp. ex Broth.) C.J.Cox & Hedd.*
- 6 **B. demaretianum** Arts [*Gemmabryum demaretianum* (Arts) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia demaretiana* (Arts) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]
- 7 **B. dichotomum** Hedw. [*Bryum barnesii* J.B.Wood ex Schimp., *Gemmabryum barnesii* (J.B.Wood ex Schimp.) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia barnesii* (J.B.Wood ex Schimp.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Osculatia bicolor* (Dicks.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Gemmabryum dichotomum* (Hedw.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Osculatia dichotoma*

³⁵⁶See note on Bryaceae in introduction.³⁵⁷The only confirmed European record of *Bryum apiculatum* appears to be a specimen from Tenerife (leg. E. Bourgeon s.n., BM), which was reidentified by Ochi (1972). That specimen may nevertheless need critical reappraisal since Ochi did not record *Bryum gemmiparum* which is locally frequent on Tenerife, and there have been no subsequent reports of *Bryum apiculatum* occurring there. Holyoak (2009) and in Blockeel et al. (2014) identified plants from Cornwall as this species and two additional localities have since been found in the same county. However, data from DNA barcoding markers and preliminary analyses of a substantial genomic dataset place Cornish specimens (Holyoak 09-42 and 07-15) in *Bryum* s.str., close to *Bryum dichotomum*, differing markedly from a specimen of *Bryum apiculatum* from Puerto Rico (R.D. Worthington 35254). The Cornish plants thus represent an undescribed taxon allied to *Bryum dichotomum*, an account of which is in preparation.³⁵⁸Holyoak and Köckinger (2010) supported treatment of *Anomobryum concinatum* as a distinct species from *Anomobryum julaceum* based on morphological characters. Data from DNA barcoding markers (D. Bell et al., *in litt.*) has subsequently shown that *Anomobryum concinatum* and *Anomobryum julaceum* form separate clades.³⁵⁹Recent molecular work has shown that *Brachymenium notarisii* is closely related to *Anomobryum lusitanicum*, and is therefore probably best treated in that genus (D.Bell et al. *in litt.*).³⁶⁰Species with adequate molecular data confirming their position in *Bryum* s.str. are annotated with an asterisk (*). The remaining species lack sufficiently informative data, but there are now relatively few remaining 'orphan' species in *Bryum*, several more having been transferred to *Ptychostomum* or *Imbriobryum* on the basis of very recent DNA evidence.³⁶¹Holyoak and Köckinger (2010) placed *Anomobryum bavaricum* in *Anomobryum* on the basis of morphology, but molecular data places it in *Bryum* s.str. (D.Bell et al., *in litt.*).³⁶²Results from DNA barcoding and nuclear genomic datasets (D. Bell et al., *in litt.*) show that *Bryum canariense* does not belong in *Bryum* s.str., but is part of a near-basal clade of Bryaceae allied to *Brachymenium* s.str. and *Leptostomopsis*. However, it is retained in *Bryum* here pending further investigation.

- (Hedw.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁶³
- 8 **B. dixonii** Cardot ex W.E.Nicholson
 - 9 **B. dyffrynense** Holyoak*
 - 10 **B. gemmiferum** R.Wilczek & Demaret [*Gemmabryum gemmiferum* (R.Wilczek & Demaret) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia gemmifera* (R.Wilczek & Demaret) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]*
 - 11 **B. gemmilucens** R.Wilczek & Demaret [*Gemmabryum gemmilucens* (R.Wilczek & Demaret) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia gemmilucens* (R.Wilczek & Demaret) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]*
 - 12 **B. gemmiparum** De Not. [*Imbribryum gemmiparum* (De Not.) J.R.Spence]*
 - 13 **B. kikuyense** (Broth. & Thér.) N.Pedersen [*Brachymenium philonotula* Broth., *Bryum philonotulum* Hampe nom. inval., non *Bryum philonotulum* Müll.Hal.]*³⁶⁴
 - 14 **B. klinggraeffii** Schimp. [*Gemmabryum klinggraeffii* (Schimp.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Osculatia klinggraeffii* (Schimp.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁶⁵
 - 15 **B. marraii** Hook.f. & Wilson
 - 16 **B. oblongum** Lindb.³⁶⁶
 - 17 **B. radiculosum** Brid. [*Gemmabryum radiculosum* (Brid.) J.R.Spence & H.P. Ramsay, *Osculatia radiculosa* (Brid.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]*
 - 18 **B. reyeri** Breidl.³⁶⁷
 - 19 **B. riparium** I.Hagen
 - 20 **B. ruderale** Crundw. & Nyholm [*Gemmabryum ruderale* (Crundw. & Nyholm) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia ruderalis* (Crundw. & Nyholm) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]*
 - 21 **B. sauteri** Bruch & Schimp. [*Osculatia sauteri* (Bruch & Schimp.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]
 - 22 **B. valparaisense** Thér. [*Gemmabryum valparaisense* (Thér.) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia valparaisense* (Thér.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]
 - 23 **B. versicolor** A.Braun ex Bruch & Schimp.³⁶⁸
 - 24 **B. violaceum** Crundw. & Nyholm [*Gemmabryum violaceum* (Crundw. & Nyholm) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia violacea* (Crundw. & Nyholm) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]*
 - 143 **Imbribryum** Pedersen³⁶⁹
 - 1 **I. alpinum** (Huds. ex With.) N.Pedersen [*Bryum alpinum* Huds. ex With.]
 - 2 **I. mildeanum** (Jur.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum mildeanum* Jur.]
 - 3 **I. miniatum** (Lesq.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum miniatum* Lesq.]*³⁷⁰
 - 4 **I. muehlenbeckii** (Bruch & Schimp.) N.Pedersen [*Bryum muehlenbeckii* Bruch & Schimp.]*³⁷¹
 - 5 **I. subapiculatum** (Hampe) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum subapiculatum* Hampe, *Gemmabryum subapiculatum* (Hampe) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay, *Osculatia subapiculata* (Hampe) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁷²
 - 6 **I. tenuisetum** (Limpr.) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum tenuisetum* Limpr., *Gemmabryum tenuisetum* (Limpr.) J.R.Spence & H.P. Ramsay, *Osculatia tenuiseta* (Limpr.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁷³

³⁶³*Bryum barnesii* is usually regarded as a distinct species in Central Europe, but many plants and populations intermediate between *Bryum barnesii* and *Bryum dichotomum* occur (Holyoak 2003).

³⁶⁴Molecular data show that *Brachymenium philonotula* Broth. should be placed in *Bryum* rather than *Brachymenium*, but since the name *Bryum philonotula* Müll.Hal. (≡ *Pohlia philonotula* (Müll.Hal.) Broth.) had already been used, the valid name for the species becomes *Bryum kikuyense* (Pedersen and Hedenäs 2005).

³⁶⁵According to molecular evidence from Holyoak and Pedersen (2007), *Bryum klinggraeffii* could possibly be placed in *Imbribryum* or its own genus, but is retained in *Bryum* for the present.

³⁶⁶Preliminary molecular data suggest that *Bryum oblongum* may belong to *Ptychostomum* s. lat, but further study is needed to confirm this.

³⁶⁷*Bryum reyeri* is only known from the eastern Italian Alps (type), Austria and Germany (Limpricht 1895; Grims 1999; Meinunger and Schröder 2007; Köckinger, Suanjak, et al. 2008). Provisional data from a nuclear DNA dataset (D. Bell et al., in litt.) imply it is part of a clade basal to the radiation of *Ptychostomum*, as circumscribed here.

³⁶⁸*Bryum versicolor* was included as a synonym of *Bryum dichotomum* by Hill et al. (2006) but this is a widely recognised taxon, so it is reinstated pending further studies.

³⁶⁹*Imbribryum* was recognised at generic level by Holyoak and Pedersen (2007), and new molecular data from a substantial nuclear genomic dataset supports this view (D. Bell et al., in litt.).

³⁷⁰*Imbribryum miniatum* is placed in *Imbribryum* based on molecular data from specimens from both the Faeroes and the U.S.A.

³⁷¹Holyoak (in Hill et al. 2006) synonymised *Bryum muehlenbeckii* with *Bryum alpinum* because it appeared to be only a form resulting from growth under water or beneath snow, and there are numerous intermediate specimens. However, DNA sequence data for *Imbribryum muehlenbeckii* from three exemplars from different localities define a single clade that is well separated from *Imbribryum alpinum*. Hence, they are regarded here as separate species in which occasional apparent morphological intergradation is due to the occurrence of phenotypes ('expressions') that match the appearance of the other taxon. Additional molecular data suggest that it may be better treated in *Ptychostomum*, but further work is needed before this can be confirmed.

³⁷²DNA barcode data show *Bryum subapiculatum* strongly supported in a clade with *Imbribryum alpinum* (D. Bell et al., in litt.), and it is therefore transferred to *Imbribryum*.

³⁷³Along with *Bryum subapiculatum*, DNA barcoding places *Bryum tenuisetum* in a clade with *Imbribryum alpinum* (D. Bell et al., in litt.), so it is here transferred to *Imbribryum*.

- 144 ***Ptychostomum*** Hornsch. [*Plagiobryoides* J.R.Spence, *Plagiobryum* Lindb., *Rosulabryum* J.R.Spence]³⁷⁴
- 1 ***P. arcticum*** (R.Br.) J.R.Spence ex Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum arcticum* (R.Br.) Bruch & Schimp.]
 - 2 ***P. austriacum*** (Köckinger, Holyoak & Suanjak) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum austriacum* Köckinger, Holyoak & Suanjak]³⁷⁵
 - 3 ***P. bornholmense*** (Wink. & R.Ruthe) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum bornholmense* Wink. & R.Ruthe, *Osculatia bornholmensis* (Wink. & R.Ruthe) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Rosulabryum bornholmense* (Wink. & Ruthe) J.R.Spence]
 - 4 ***P. calophyllum*** (R.Br.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum calophyllum* R.Br.]³⁷⁶
 - 5 ***P. capillare*** (Hedw.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Rosulabryum capillare* (Hedw.) J.R.Spence, *Bryum capillare* Hedw.]
 - 6 ***P. cellulare*** (Hook.) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum cellulare* Hook., *Plagiobryoides cellularis* (Hook.) J.R.Spence]
 - 7 ***P. cernuum*** (Hedw.) Hornsch. [*Bryum uliginosum* (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.]
 - 8 ***P. compactum*** Hornsch. [*Bryum algovicum* Sendtn. ex Müll.Hal., *Bryum compactum* (Hornsch.) Kindb.]
 - a var. ***compactum***
 - b var. ***rutheanum*** (Warnst.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum algovicum* var. *rutheanum* (Warnst.) Crundw.]
 - 9 ***P. creberrimum*** (Taylor) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay [*Bryum creberrimum* Taylor]
 - 10 ***P. cryophilum*** (Mårtensson) J.R.Spence [*Bryum cryophilum* Mårtensson]³⁷⁷
 - 11 ***P. cyclophyllum*** (Schwägr.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum cyclophyllum* (Schwägr.) Bruch & Schimp.]
 - 12 ***P. demissum*** (Hook.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Plagiobryum demissum* (Hook.) Lindb.]
 - 13 ***P. donianum*** (Grev.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum donianum* Grev., *Rosulabryum donianum* (Grev.) Ochyra]
 - 14 ***P. elegans*** (Nees) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum elegans* Nees, *Rosulabryum elegans* (Nees) Ochyra]³⁷⁸
 - 15 ***P. funkii*** (Schwägr.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum funkii* Schwägr.]³⁷⁹
 - 16 ***P. imbricatulum*** (Müll.Hal.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum caespitium* Hedw., *Gemmabryum caespitium* (Hedw.) J.R.Spence, *Osculatia caespiticia* (Hedw.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]
 - 17 ***P. inclinatum*** (Sw. ex Brid.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum archangelicum* Bruch & Schimp., *Ptychostomum archangelicum* (Bruch & Schimp.) J.R.Spence]³⁸⁰
 - 18 ***P. intermedium*** (Brid.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum intermedium* (Brid.) Blandow]³⁸¹
 - 19 ***P. knowltonii*** (Barnes) J.R.Spence [*Bryum knowltonii* Barnes]³⁸²
 - 20 ***P. kunzei*** (Hornsch.) J.R. Spence [*Bryum kunzei* Hornsch., *Gemmabryum kunzei* (Hornsch.) J.R.Spence,

³⁷⁴*Ptychostomum* was recognised at generic level by Holyoak and Pedersen (2007). There are no molecular data on the type species of *Rosulabryum*, which is *Rosulabryum albolimbatum* (Hampe) J.R.Spence from Australia. Recent analyses of a nuclear genomic dataset including the rather similar *Rosulabryum billardiieri* (Schwägr.) J.R.Spence from the Southern Hemisphere (type from Tasmania), based on a specimen from Ecuador, imply that it forms part of *Brachymenium* s.str. Hence, further study is desirable before placing European and N. American species in *Rosulabryum*.

³⁷⁵*Bryum austriacum* was described from the Alps by Köckinger, Holyoak, et al. (2013). DNA barcode data places it in *Ptychostomum* (D. Bell et al., in litt.).

³⁷⁶Results from DNA barcoding (D. Bell et al. in litt.) show that *Bryum calophyllum* belongs in *Ptychostomum*.

³⁷⁷DNA barcoding results place *Bryum cryophilum* in *Ptychostomum* (D. Bell et al., in litt.).

³⁷⁸Morphological similarities have led authors of numerous floras (e.g. Schimper 1876; Smith 2004; Spence 2014) to place *Bryum elegans* close alongside *Bryum capillare*. Caution induced by lack of molecular data on *elegans* nevertheless prevented Holyoak and Pedersen (2007) transferring the species to *Ptychostomum* alongside *Ptychostomum capillare*, and its treatment in *Bryum* was followed by Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013) and Hodgetts (2015). However, the molecular-phylogenetic study by Guerra, Jiménez-Martínez, Cano, Jiménez-Fernández, (2011) revealed *Bryum elegans* as closer to *Bryum pallescens* (i.e. *Ptychostomum pallescens*) than other Bryaceae they analysed, justifying the new combination that is made here. Newly generated nuclear genomic data also place *elegans* as part of *Ptychostomum* s.lat., but outside the (sub-)clade containing *P. capillare*. Spence (2014) has treated both species within the genus *Rosulabryum*, but Pedersen et al. (2003) and Shaw (2014) noted that species previously attributed by Spence to *Rosulabryum* were placed in two different clades in a phylogenetic tree based on molecular data. For this reason and because of continuing doubts about the affinities of the type species *Rosulabryum albolimbatum*, *Rosulabryum* is treated here as a synonym of the more widely inclusive genus *Ptychostomum*.

³⁷⁹Results from DNA barcoding (D. Bell et al., in litt.) show that *Bryum funkii* belongs in *Ptychostomum*. The spelling '*funkii*' was used in Index Muscorum, but it was changed to '*funckii*' because it commemorates Heinrich Christian Funck (1771-1839). Although at first sight this appears to be correction of an orthographical error (under ICBN Art. 60.1) and congruent with the orthography of *Marsupella funckii* and *Funckia* named in honour of the same botanist, Funk or Funck himself used both spellings of his name (biographer E. Hertel, pers. comm. to H. Köckinger), so there is no need to change established usage.

³⁸⁰Ochyra, Lewis Smith, et al. (2008) pointed out that "the epithet *inclinatum* is still available for *Ptychostomum imbricatulum* when it is considered a member of *Ptychostomum*". Since *Pohlia inclinata* Sw. ex Brid. 1803 is the oldest legitimate name available for the species it must therefore be adopted when the species is transferred to *Ptychostomum*, whereas its usage in *Bryum* was blocked by the later homonym *Bryum inclinatum* (Hedw.) Dicks. of 1801 (now *Distichium inclinatum*). Spence (2005) used the epithet *inclinatum* under *Ptychostomum*, but this new combination was invalid since the basionym was incorrectly cited (contrary to ICBN Art. 33.4). Hence, it was not until publication of Spence (2014) that *Ptychostomum inclinatum* (Sw. ex Brid.) J.R.Spence was validated in accordance with ICBN Art. 33.4 and Art. 45.1.

³⁸¹The placing of *Bryum intermedium* in *Ptychostomum* is supported by sequence data from DNA barcoding markers (D. Bell et al., in litt.).

³⁸²The placing of *Bryum knowltonii* in *Ptychostomum* is supported by sequence data from DNA barcoding markers (D. Bell et al., in litt.).

- Osculatia kunzei* (Hornsch.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁸³
- 21 ***P. longisetum*** (Blandow ex Schwägr.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum longisetum* Blandow ex Schwägr.]
 - 22 ***P. minii*** (Podp. ex Guim.) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum minii* Podp. ex Guim.]
 - 23 ***P. moravicum*** (Podp.) Ros & Mazimpaka [*Bryum moravicum* Podp., *Rosulabryum laevifilum* (Syed) Ochyra]
 - 24 ***P. pallens*** (Sw. ex anon.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum pallens* Sw. ex anon., *Bryum sibiricum* Lindb. & Arnell]³⁸⁴
 - 25 ***P. pallescens*** (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum pallescens* Schleich. ex Schwägr., *Ptychostomum boreale* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra]³⁸⁵
 - 26 ***P. pseudotriquetrum*** (Hedw.) J.R.Spence & H.P.Ramsay ex Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum neodamense* Itzigs., *Bryum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) P.Gaertn. B.Mey. & Scherb. *Ptychostomum neodamense* (Itzigs.) J.R.Spence]³⁸⁶
 - a var. ***bimum*** (Schreb.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum pseudotriquetrum* var. *bimum* (Schreb.) Lilj.]
 - b var. ***pseudotriquetrum***
 - 27 ***P. rubens*** (Mitt.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Bryum rubens* Mitt., *Osculatia rubens* (Mitt.) Ochyra, Plášek & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Rosulabryum rubens* (Mitt.) J.R.Spence]
 - 28 ***P. salinum*** (I.Hagen ex Limpr.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum salinum* I.Hagen ex Limpr.]³⁸⁷
 - 29 ***P. schleicheri*** (DC.) J.R.Spence ex D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum schleicheri* DC.]³⁸⁸
 - a var. ***latifolium*** (Schwägr.) D.Bell & Holyoak [*Bryum schleicheri* var. *latifolium* (Schwägr.) Schimp.]
 - b var. ***schleicheri***
 - 30 ***P. torquescens*** (Bruch & Schimp.) Ros & Mazimpaka [*Bryum torquescens* Bruch & Schimp., *Rosulabryum torquescens* (Bruch & Schimp.) J.R.Spence]
 - 31 ***P. turbinatum*** (Hedw.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum turbinatum* (Hedw.) Turner]³⁸⁹
 - 32 ***P. warneum*** (Röhl.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum warneum* (Röhl.) Brid.]³⁹⁰
 - 33 ***P. weigeli*** (Biehler) J.R.Spence [*Bryum weigeli* Biehler]³⁹¹
 - 34 ***P. wrightii*** (Sull. & Lesq.) J.R.Spence [*Bryum wrightii* Sull. & Lesq.]³⁹²
 - 35 ***P. zieri*** (Hedw.) Holyoak & N.Pedersen [*Plagiobryum zieri* (Hedw.) Lindb.]
 - 145 ***Rhodobryum*** (Schimp.) Limpr.
 - 1 ***R. ontariense*** (Kindb.) Kindb.
 - 2 ***R. roseum*** (Hedw.) Limpr.
- Mniaceae Schwägr.
Mielichhoferioideae M.Stech & W.Frey
- 146 ***Mielichhoferia*** Nees & Hornsch.
 - 1 ***M. elongata*** (Hoppe & Hornsch. ex Hook.) Hornsch.
 - 2 ***M. mielichhoferiana*** (Funck) Loeske

³⁸³DNA barcoding results suggest that *Bryum kunzei* should be transferred to *Ptychostomum* (D. Bell et al., *in litt.*).

³⁸⁴Zolotov (2007a) regarded *Bryum sibiricum* as possibly "a good, but very rare species", with the comment that "it is rather contrastingly different from *B. pallens* which is relatively little variable in gametophytic characters", all this on the basis of study of a single specimen placed as *Bryum sibiricum* from Yakutia because it matched the original description well. Zolotov (2007b) noted it as close *Bryum pallens*, but "differs ... [in the] very narrow leaves". Zolotov made no mention though of the great variability of *Ptychostomum pallens* revealed in the extensive illustrated monograph of the species by Podpěra (1973), which included the new combination *Bryum pallens* subsp. *sibiricum* (Lindb. & Arnell) Podp. (p. 195), redescribed in detail. Other forms of *Bryum pallens* with long narrow leaves and excurrent costa were figured and described in Podpěra's work, including subsp. *prosboreum* Podp. (from arctic Sweden), subsp. *acutiusculum* Podp. (Alaska) and forma *gracile* Podp. (Bohemia), as well as other infraspecific taxa intermediate between these and normal *Ptychostomum pallens*.

³⁸⁵Ochyra & Bednarek-Ochyra (2011) demonstrated that *Hypnum boreale* F.Weber & D.Mohr, 1807, and the subsequent combination *Bryum boreale* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Funck, 1808, are older names for *Ptychostomum pallescens* than *Bryum pallescens* Schwägr., 1816. Ochyra and Bednarek-Ochyra (2015) published a proposal to maintain established usage of the name *Bryum pallescens* in preference to the unfamiliar and largely forgotten name *Bryum boreale* and this desirable initiative is supported here. The combination *Ptychostomum boreale* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Ochyra & Bednarek-Ochyra, 2011 was valid, and adopted as correct by Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013) and Hodgetts (2015). However, pending the response to the proposal by Ochyra and Bednarek-Ochyra (2015), the established usage should be maintained for *Ptychostomum pallescens*.

³⁸⁶*Ptychostomum neodamense* has been shown by Holyoak and Hedenäs (2006), from molecular and other data, to represent an inconstant phenotype of *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* occurring locally in highly calcareous habitats prone to inundation, and connected to it by intermediate forms known widely in Europe and also in Asia, Alaska and Greenland. Its retention at species rank by Spence (2014) is a consequence of an over-emphasis on morphological data.

³⁸⁷*Bryum salinum* is very close to *Ptychostomum inclinatum* (Holyoak and Pedersen 2007), and this is supported by sequence data from DNA barcoding markers (D. Bell et al. *in litt.*).

³⁸⁸DNA barcoding results and data from a nuclear genomic dataset show that *Bryum schleicheri* is better placed in *Ptychostomum* (D. Bell et al., *in litt.*). However, relationships between the two varieties remain uncertain, as the two datasets are not directly comparable, and a study is needed to clarify the position of *Ptychostomum schleicheri* var. *latifolium*. As a large, swollen plant with concave leaves, it is the plant that is understood as *Ptychostomum schleicheri* in many parts of Europe; var. *schleicheri* is less well known, sometimes because it is misidentified as *Ptychostomum turbinatum*.

³⁸⁹Spence's placement of *Bryum turbinatum* in *Ptychostomum* is supported by molecular evidence (D. Bell et al., *in litt.*).

³⁹⁰Spence's placement of *Bryum warneum* in *Ptychostomum* is supported by molecular evidence (D. Bell et al., *in litt.*).

³⁹¹*Ptychostomum weigeli* has been considered an invalid combination since Spence (2005) cited Sprengel (1807, July) as the author of the basionym name *Bryum weigeli*, when the name was in fact published validly by Biehler (1807, May) a couple of months earlier. However, since Spence simply cited the wrong publication, and did not omit any clear reference to the basionym, this is a correctable error (cf. ICBN Art. 41.8(a); Turland et al. 2018).

³⁹²*Bryum wrightii* was placed in *Ptychostomum* by Holyoak and Pedersen (2007), following Pedersen et al. (2003).

147 **Pohlia** Hedw.

- 1 **P. andalusica** (Höhn.) Broth.
- 2 **P. andrewsii** A.J.Shaw
- 3 **P. annotina** (Hedw.) Lindb.
- 4 **P. atropurpurea** (Wahlenb.) H.Lindb.
- 5 **P. beringiensis** A.J.Shaw³⁹³
- 6 **P. bolanderi** (Lesq.) Broth.
- 7 **P. bulbifera** (Warnst.) Warnst.
- 8 **P. camptotrachela** (Renauld & Cardot) Broth.
- 9 **P. cruda** (Hedw.) Lindb.
- 10 **P. crudoides** (Sull. & Lesq.) Broth.
- 11 **P. drummondii** (Müll.Hal.) A.L.Andrews
- 12 **P. elongata** Hedw.
 - a var. **acuminata** (Hornsch.) Huebener
 - b var. **elongata**
 - c var. **greenii** (Brid.) A.J.Shaw
- 13 **P. erecta** Lindb.
- 14 **P. filum** (Schimp.) Mårtensson
- 15 **P. flexuosa** Harv.
 - a var. **flexuosa**
 - b var. **pseudomuyldermansii** (Arts, Nordhorn-Richter & A.J.E.Sm.) A.J.E.Sm.
- 16 **P. lescuriana** (Sull.) Ochi
- 17 **P. longicolla** (Hedw.) Lindb.
- 18 **P. ludwigii** (Spreng. ex Schwägr.) Broth.
- 19 **P. lutescens** (Limpr.) H.Lindb.
- 20 **P. melanodon** (Brid.) A.J.Shaw
- 21 **P. nutans** (Hedw.) Lindb.
 - a subsp. **nutans**
 - b subsp. **schimperii** (Müll.Hal.) Nyholm
- 22 **P. obtusifolia** (Vill. ex Brid.) L.F.Koch
- 23 **P. prolifera** (Kindb.) Lindb. ex Broth.
- 24 **P. scotica** Crundw.
- 25 **P. sphagnicola** (Bruch & Schimp.) Broth.
- 26 **P. tundrae** A.J.Shaw
- 27 **P. vexans** (Limpr.) H.Lindb.
- 28 **P. wahlenbergii** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) A.L.Andrews
 - a var. **calcarea** (Warnst.) E.F.Warb.
 - b var. **glacialis** (Brid.) E.F.Warb.
 - c var. **wahlenbergii**

148 **Schizymenium** Harv.

- 1 **S. pontevedrense** (Luisier) Sérgio Casas, Cros & Brugués

Mnioideae L.Söderstr. & N.G.Hodgetts³⁹⁴149 **Cinclidium** Sw.

- 1 **C. arcticum** (Bruch & Schimp.) Schimp.
- 2 **C. latifolium** Lindb.
- 3 **C. minutifolium** Broth.³⁹⁵

4 **C. stygium** Sw.5 **C. subrotundum** Lindb.150 **Cyrtomnium** Holmen

- 1 **C. hymenophylloides** (Huebener) T.J.Kop.
- 2 **C. hymenophyllum** (Bruch & Schimp.) Holmen

151 **Epipterygium** Lindb.

- 1 **E. tozeri** (Grev.) Lindb.

152 **Mnium** Hedw.

- 1 **M. blyttii** Bruch & Schimp.
- 2 **M. heterophyllum** (Hook.) Schwägr.
- 3 **M. hornum** Hedw.
- 4 **M. lycopodioides** Schwägr.
- 5 **M. marginatum** (Dicks.) P.Beauv.
 - a var. **dioicum** (H.Müll.) Crundw.
 - b var. **marginatum**
- 6 **M. spinosum** (Voit) Schwägr.
- 7 **M. spinulosum** Bruch & Schimp.
- 8 **M. stellare** Hedw.
- 9 **M. thomsonii** Schimp.

153 **Plagiomnium** T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion Wils.]³⁹⁶section *Plagiomnium*

- 1 **P. affine** (Blandow ex Funck) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion affine (Blandow ex Funck) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 2 **P. curvatulum** (Lindb.) Schljakov [Orthomnion curvatulum (Lindb.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 3 **P. cuspidatum** (Hedw.) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion cuspidatum (Hedw.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 4 **P. drummondii** (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion drummondii (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 5 **P. elatum** (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion elatum (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 6 **P. ellipticum** (Brid.) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion ellipticum (Brid.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 7 **P. medium** (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion medium (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]

section *Undulata* (Hedw.) T.J.Kop.

- 8 **P. confertidens** (Lindb. & Arnell) T.J.Kop. [Orthomnion confertidens (Lindb. & Arnell) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]

³⁹³*Pohlia beringiensis* was reported from Arctic Russia new to Europe by Ignatov, Afonina and Ignatova (2006).³⁹⁴The subfamily Mnioideae is in general usage but until now it never seems to have been validly published.³⁹⁵*Cinclidium minutifolium* was reported from Arctic Russia new to Europe by Koponen and Ignatova (2018).³⁹⁶The species of *Plagiomnium* were transferred to *Orthomnion* by Koponen and Sun (2017), but there is currently a proposal to conserve the name *Plagiomnium* (Ochyra, Bednarek-Ochyra, et al. 2017). Consequently *Plagiomnium* is retained.

- 9 *P. undulatum* (Hedw.) T.J.Kop. [*Orthomnion undulatum* (Hedw.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
 a var. **madeirense** T.J.Kop. & Sérgio [*Orthomnion undulatum* var. *madeirense* (T.J.Kop. & Sérgio) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
 b var. **undulatum**
 section *Rostrata* (Hedw.) T.J.Kop.
- 10 *P. rostratum* (Schr.) T.J.Kop. [*Orthomnion rostratum* (Schr.) T.J.Kop. & Yu Sun]
- 154 *Pseudobryum* (Kindb.) T.J.Kop.
 1 *P. cinclidioides* (Huebener) T.J.Kop.
- 155 *Rhizomnium* (Broth.) T.J.Kop.
 1 *R. andrewsianum* (Steere) T.J.Kop.
 2 *R. gracile* T.J.Kop.
 3 *R. magnifolium* (Horik.) T.J.Kop.
 4 *R. pseudopunctatum* (Bruch & Schimp.) T.J.Kop.
 5 *R. punctatum* (Hedw.) T.J.Kop.
 a var. **hermanperssonii** T.J.Kop.³⁹⁷
 b var. **punctatum**
- 156 *Trachycystis* Lindb.
 1 *T. ussuriensis* (Maack & Regel) T.J.Kop.
- Orthotrichales Dixon
 Orthotrichaceae Arn.
 Orthotrichoideae Broth.
- 157 *Codonoblepharon* Schwägr.
 1 *C. forsteri* (Dicks.) Goffinet [*Zygodon forsteri* (Dicks.) Mitt.]³⁹⁸
- 158 *Lewinskya* F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet³⁹⁹
 1 *L. acuminata* (H.Philib.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum acuminatum* H.Philib.]
 2 *L. affinis* (Schr.) ex Brid.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum affine* Schrad. ex Brid., *Orthotrichum affine* var. *bohemicum* Plášek & Sawicki]
 3 *L. breviseta* (F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum speciosum* var. *brevisetum* F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka]
- 4 *L. elegans* (Schwägr. ex Hook. & Grev.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum elegans* Schwägr. ex Hook. & Grev.]⁴⁰⁰
- 5 *L. fastigiata* (Bruch ex Brid.) Vigalondo, F.Lara & Garilleti [*Orthotrichum fastigiatum* Bruch ex Brid.]⁴⁰¹
- 6 *L. iberica* (F.Lara & Mazimpaka) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum ibericum* F.Lara & Mazimpaka]
- 7 *L. iwatsukii* (Ignatov) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum iwatsukii* Ignatov, *Orthotrichum laevigatum* var. *japonicum* (Z.Iwats.) Lewinsky, *Orthotrichum macounii* subsp. *japonicum* Z.Iwats.]⁴⁰²
- 8 *L. laevigata* (J.E.Zetterst.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum laevigatum* J.E.Zetterst.]
- 9 *L. lamyana* F.Lara, Garilleti, Draper & Mazimpaka⁴⁰³
- 10 *L. pylaisii* (Brid.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum pylaisii* Brid.]
- 11 *L. rupestris* (Schleich. ex Schwägr.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum rupestre* Schleich. ex Schwägr.]
- 12 *L. shawii* (Wilson) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum shawii* Wilson]
- 13 *L. sordida* (Sull. & Lesq.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum sordidum* Sull. & Lesq.]
- 14 *L. speciosa* (Nees) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum speciosum* Nees]
- 15 *L. striata* (Hedw.) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum striatum* Hedw.]
- 16 *L. tortidontia* (F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum tortidontium* F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka]
- 17 *L. transcaucasica* Eckstein, Garilleti & F.Lara⁴⁰⁴
- 18 *L. vladikavkana* (Venturi) F.Lara, Garilleti & Goffinet [*Orthotrichum vladikavkana* Venturi]
- 159 *Nyholmiella* Holmen & E.Warncke⁴⁰⁵

³⁹⁷*Rhizomnium punctatum* var. *hermanperssonii* was described from Madeira by Koponen (2017).

³⁹⁸Molecular evidence (Goffinet, Shaw, et al. 2004) suggests that *Zygodon forsteri* is best placed in *Codonoblepharon*. This is supported by current thinking (Mazimpaka and Lara 2014).

³⁹⁹*Lewinskya* was established as a genus to accommodate the monoicous and phaneroporous taxa of *Orthotrichum* (Lara, Garilleti, et al. 2016).

⁴⁰⁰Vitt and Darigo (1997) established that *Lewinskya elegans* was distinct from *Lewinskya speciosa* in North America. It is now known to be widespread in European Russia (Fedosov and Doroshina 2018), and probably overlooked elsewhere in Europe.

⁴⁰¹*Lewinskya fastigiata* was reinstated by Vigalondo, Garilleti, et al. (2019), on the basis of integrative taxonomic analyses on the *Lewinskya affinis* complex.

⁴⁰²*Lewinskya iwatsukii* is an Asian taxon described as a subspecies of *Orthotrichum macounii* Austin by Iwatuski (1959), raised to species level by Ignatov, Ivanova, et al. (2001), and later discovered in Europe (Fedosov and Doroshina 2018).

⁴⁰³*Lewinskya lamyana* was described from Spain by Lara, Garilleti, et al. (2018).

⁴⁰⁴*Lewinskya transcaucasica* is a recently described species (Eckstein et al. 2018), which has subsequently been found in the European Caucasus by Fedosov, Doroshina, et al. (2017).

⁴⁰⁵The recognition of *Nyholmiella* at generic level is supported by molecular evidence (Goffinet, Shaw, et al. 2004; Sawicki et al. 2010).

- 1 ***N. gymnostoma*** (Bruch ex Brid.) Holmen & E.Warncke [*Orthotrichum gymnostoma* Bruch ex Brid.]
- 2 ***N. obtusifolia*** (Brid.) Holmen & E.Warncke [*Orthotrichum obtusifolium* Brid.]
- 160 ***Orthotrichum*** Hedw.
 - 1 ***O. alpestre*** Bruch & Schimp.
 - 2 ***O. anomalum*** Hedw.
 - 3 ***O. bistratosum*** (Schiffn.) Guerra [*Orthotrichum cupulatum* var. *bistratosum* Schiffn.]⁴⁰⁶
 - 4 ***O. callistomum*** Fisch.-Oost. ex Bruch & Schimp.
 - 5 ***O. cambrense*** Bosanquet & F.Lara⁴⁰⁷
 - 6 ***O. casasianum*** F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka
 - 7 ***O. columbicum*** Mitt. [*Orthotrichum consimile* auct. eur., non Mitt.]⁴⁰⁸
 - 8 ***O. comosum*** F.Lara, R.Medina & Garilleti⁴⁰⁹
 - 9 ***O. consobrinum*** Cardot⁴¹⁰
 - 10 ***O. crenulatum*** Mitt.
 - 11 ***O. cupulatum*** Brid.
 - a var. ***cupulatum***
 - b var. ***fuscum*** (Venturi) Boulay
 - c var. ***riparium*** Huebener
 - 12 ***O. dagestanicum*** Fedosov & Ignatova⁴¹¹
 - 13 ***O. dentatum*** T.Kiebacher & Lüth⁴¹²
 - 14 ***O. diaphanum*** Brid.
 - 15 ***O. handiense*** F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka
 - 16 ***O. hispanicum*** F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka
 - 17 ***O. macrocephalum*** F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka
 - 18 ***O. microcarpum*** De Not.
 - 19 ***O. moravicum*** Plášek & Sawicki⁴¹³
 - 20 ***O. pallens*** Bruch ex Brid.
 - 21 ***O. patens*** Bruch ex Brid.
 - 22 ***O. pellucidum*** Lindb.
 - 23 ***O. philibertii*** Venturi
 - 24 ***O. pulchellum*** Brunt.
 - 25 ***O. pumilum*** Sw. ex anon.
 - 26 ***O. rivulare*** Turner
 - 27 ***O. rogeri*** Brid.
 - 28 ***O. scanicum*** Grönvall
 - 29 ***O. schimperi*** Hammar
 - 30 ***O. shevockii*** Lewinsky-Haapasaari & D.H.Norris⁴¹⁴
 - 31 ***O. sibiricum*** (Grönvall) Warnst. [*Orthotrichum holmenii* Lewinsky-Haapasaari]⁴¹⁵
 - 32 ***O. sprucei*** Mont.
 - 33 ***O. stellatum*** Brid.
 - 34 ***O. stramineum*** Hornsch. ex Brid.
 - 35 ***O. tenellum*** Bruch ex Brid.
 - 36 ***O. urnigerum*** Myrin
 - 37 ***O. vittii*** F.Lara, Garilleti & Mazimpaka
 - 161 ***Plenogemma*** Plášek, Sawicki & Ochrya⁴¹⁶
 - 1 ***P. phyllantha*** (Brid.) Sawicki, Plášek & Ochrya [*Ulota phyllantha* Brid.]
 - 162 ***Pulviger*** Plášek, Sawicki & Ochrya⁴¹⁷
 - 1 ***P. lyellii*** (Hook. & Taylor) Plášek, Sawicki & Ochrya [*Orthotrichum lyellii* Hook. & Taylor]
 - 163 ***Ulota*** D.Mohr
 - 1 ***U. bruchii*** Hornsch. ex Brid.
 - 2 ***U. calvescens*** Wilson
 - 3 ***U. coarctata*** (P.Beauv.) Hammar
 - 4 ***U. crispa*** (Hedw.) Brid.⁴¹⁸
 - 5 ***U. crispula*** Bruch [*Ulota crispa* var. *crispula* (Bruch) Hammar]
 - 6 ***U. curvifolia*** (Wahlenb.) Lilj.
 - 7 ***U. drummondii*** (Hook. & Grev.) Brid.
 - 8 ***U. hutchinsiae*** (Sm.) Hammar
 - 9 ***U. intermedia*** Schimp. [*Ulota crispa* var. *intermedia* (Schimp.) Cardot]
 - 10 ***U. macrospora*** E.Bauer & Warnst.
 - 11 ***U. rehmannii*** Jur.
 - 164 ***Zygodon*** Hook. & Taylor
 - 1 ***Z. catarinói*** C.Garcia, F.Lara, Sérgio & Sim-Sim [*Zygodon bistratus* Calabrese & J.Muñoz]⁴¹⁹
 - 2 ***Z. conoideus*** (Dicks.) Hook. & Taylor
 - a var. ***conoideus***
 - b var. ***lingulatus*** S.R.Edwards
 - 3 ***Z. dentatus*** (Limpr.) Kartt.
 - 4 ***Z. gracilis*** Wilson

⁴⁰⁶*Orthotrichum cupulatum* var. *bistratosum* was raised to species level by Guerra (1985), although it has been recognised as such only recently (Lara and Garilleti 2014).

⁴⁰⁷Bosanquet and Lara (2012) described *Orthotrichum cambrense* from Wales.

⁴⁰⁸*Orthotrichum columbicum* was recognised as a species distinct from *Orthotrichum consimile* Mitt. by Medina et al. (2012). *Orthotrichum consimile* s.str. is confined to the west coast of North America.

⁴⁰⁹*Orthotrichum comosum* was described from southern Europe by Medina et al. (2013).

⁴¹⁰*Orthotrichum consobrinum* is an Asian species detected in Europe (Spain) by Lara, Mazimpaka, et al. (2009).

⁴¹¹*Orthotrichum dagestanicum* was described from the Caucasus by Fedosov and Ignatova (2010).

⁴¹²*Orthotrichum dentatum* was described from the Alps by Kiebacher and Lüth (2017).

⁴¹³*Orthotrichum moravicum* was described from central Europe by Plášek et al. (2009).

⁴¹⁴*Orthotrichum shevockii* is a disjunct species described from California and recently found in the Canary Islands (Vigalondo, Patiño, et al. 2019).

⁴¹⁵*Orthotrichum sibiricum* is a north Asian species with one known occurrence in European Arctic Russia (Fedosov et al. 2017b).

⁴¹⁶Sawicki et al. (2017) provide molecular evidence for the treatment of Plášek et al. (2015), segregating *Ulota phyllantha* in the genus *Plenogemma*.

⁴¹⁷Sawicki et al. (2017) provide molecular evidence for the treatment of Plášek et al. (2015), segregating *Orthotrichum lyellii* in the genus *Pulviger*.

⁴¹⁸The treatment of the *Ulota crispa* complex (*Ulota crispa* s.str., *Ulota crispula*, *Ulota intermedia*) follows Caparrós et al. (2016).

⁴¹⁹*Zygodon catarinói* was described from Spain, Portugal and Morocco by Garcia et al. (2006), and has subsequently been found elsewhere in the Mediterranean region.

- 5 **Z. rupestris** Schimp. ex Lorentz
- 6 **Z. sibiricus** Ignatov, Ignatova, Z.Iwats. & B.C.Tan
- 7 **Z. stirtonii** Schimp. ex Stirt.
- 8 **Z. viridissimus** (Dicks.) Brid.

Orthodontiales N.E.Bell, A.E.Newton & D.Quandt

Orthodontiaceae Goffinet

- 165 **Leptotheca** Schwägr.
- 1 **L. gaudichaudii** Schwägr.

166 **Orthodontium** Schwägr.

- 1 **O. gracile** (Wilson) Schwägr. ex Bruch & Schimp.
- 2 **O. lineare** Schwägr.
- 3 **O. pellucens** (Hook.) Bruch & Schimp.

Aulacomniales N.E.Bell, A.E.Newton & D.Quandt

Aulacomniaceae Schimp.

- 167 **Aulacomnium** Schwägr.
- 1 **A. androgynum** (Hedw.) Schwägr.
- 2 **A. palustre** (Hedw.) Schwägr.
- 3 **A. turgidum** (Wahlenb.) Schwägr.

Rhizogoniales Goffinet & W.R.Buck

Rhizogoniaceae Broth.

- 168 **Calomnion** Hook.f. & Wilson
- 1 **C. complanatum** (Hook.f. & Wilson) Lindb.

Hookeriales M.Fleisch. [Hypopterygiales Goffinet]

Hypopterygiaceae Mitt.

- 169 **Hypopterygium** Brid.
- 1 **H. tamarisci** (Sw.) Brid. ex Müll.Hal.

Daltoniaceae Schimp.

- 170 **Achrophyllum** Vitt & Crosby
- 1 **A. dentatum** (Hook.f. & Wilson) Vitt & Crosby

171 **Calyptrochaeta** Desv.

- 1 **C. apiculata** (Hook.f. & Wilson) Vitt

172 **Daltonia** Hook. & Taylor

- 1 **D. splachnoides** (Sm.) Hook. & Taylor
- 2 **D. lindigiana** Hampe [*Daltonia stenophylla* Mitt.]⁴²⁰

173 **Distichophyllum** Dozy & Molk.

- 1 **D. carinatum** Dixon & W.E.Nicholson

Hookeriaceae Schimp.

- 174 **Hookeria** J.E.Sm.
- 1 **H. lucens** (Hedw.) Sm.

Leucomiaceae Broth.

175 **Tetrastichium** (Mitt.) Cardot

- 1 **T. fontanum** (Mitt.) Cardot
- 2 **T. virens** (Cardot) S.P.Churchill

Pilotrichaceae Kindb.

Hypnelloideae Broth.

176 **Cyclodictyon** Mitt.

- 1 **C. laetevirens** (Hook. & Taylor) Mitt.

Hypnales W.R.Buck & Vitt

Fontinalaceae Schimp.

177 **Dichelyma** Myrin

- 1 **D. capillaceum** (L. ex Dicks.) Myrin
- 2 **D. falcatum** (Hedw.) Myrin

178 **Fontinalis** Hedw.

- 1 **F. antipyretica** Hedw.
 - a subsp. **antipyretica**
 - b subsp. **bryhnii** (Limpr.) Podp.
 - c subsp. **gracilis** (Lindb.) Kindb.
 - d subsp. **kindbergii** (Renauld & Cardot) Cardot
- 2 **F. dalecarlica** Schimp.
- 3 **F. dichelymoides** Lindb.
- 4 **F. hypnoides** C.Hartm.
 - a var. **duriaei** (Schimp.) Kindb.
 - b var. **hypnoides**
- 5 **F. squamosa** Hedw. [*Fontinalis squamosa* var. *curnowii* Cardot, *Fontinalis squamosa* var. *dixonii* (Cardot) A.J.E.Sm.]⁴²¹

Plagiotheciaceae M.Fleisch.

179 **Herzogiella** Broth.

- 1 **H. seligeri** (Brid.) Z.Iwats.
- 2 **H. striatella** (Brid.) Z.Iwats.
- 3 **H. turfacea** (Lindb.) Z.Iwats.

180 **Isopterygiopsis** Z.Iwats.

- 1 **I. alpicola** (Lindb. & Arnell) Hedenäs
- 2 **I. muelleriana** (Schimp.) Z.Iwats.
- 3 **I. pulchella** (Hedw.) Z.Iwats.

181 **Plagiothecium** Bruch & Schimp. [*Buckiella* Ireland]

- 1 **P. berggrenianum** Frisvoll
- 2 **P. cavifolium** (Brid.) Z.Iwats.
- 3 **P. curvifolium** Schlieph. ex Limpr.
- 4 **P. denticulatum** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 - a var. **denticulatum**
 - b var. **obtusifolium** (Turner) Moore
 - c var. **undulatum** R.Ruthe ex Geh.
- 5 **P. laetum** Schimp.
- 6 **P. latebricola** Schimp.

⁴²⁰Majestyk (2011) showed that the correct name for *Daltonia stenophylla* is *Daltonia lindigiana*.

⁴²¹We follow Hill et al. (2008) and Guerra (2014) in treating *Fontinalis squamosa* var. *dixonii* as synonymous with the type, and var. *curnowii* is also considered to have no taxonomic value.

- 7 ***P. neckeroideum*** Schimp. [*Plagiothecium noricum* Molendo ex Limpr.]⁴²²
- 8 ***P. nemorale*** (Mitt.) A.Jaeger
- 9 ***P. piliferum*** (Sw.) Schimp.
- 10 ***P. platyphyllum*** Mönk.
- 11 ***P. rossicum*** Ignatov & Ignatova⁴²³
- 12 ***P. succulentum*** (Wilson) Lindb.
- 13 ***P. svalbardense*** Frisvoll
- 14 ***P. undulatum*** (Hedw.) Schimp. [*Buckiella undulata* (Hedw.) Ireland]
- 182 ***Myurella*** Bruch & Schimp.
- 1 ***M. julacea*** (Schwägr.) Schimp.
- 2 ***M. sibirica*** (Müll.Hal.) Reimers
- 3 ***M. tenerrima*** (Brid.) Lindb.
- 183 ***Ortholimnobia*** Dixon
- 1 ***O. handelii*** (Broth.) C.Schröck & J.T.Wynns [*Plagiothecium handelii* Broth.]⁴²⁴
- 184 ***Orthothecium*** Bruch & Schimp.
- 1 ***O. chryseon*** (Schwägr.) Schimp.
- 2 ***O. intricatum*** (Hartm.) Schimp.
- 3 ***O. lapponicum*** (Schimp.) C.Hartm.
- 4 ***O. rufescens*** (Dicks. ex Brid.) Schimp.
- 5 ***O. strictum*** Lorentz
- 185 ***Platydictya*** Berk.
- 1 ***P. jungermannioides*** (Brid.) H.A.Crum
- 186 ***Pseudotaxiphyllum*** Z.Iwats.
- 1 ***P. elegans*** (Brid.) Z.Iwats.
- 2 ***P. laetevirens*** (Dixon & Luisier ex F.Koppe & Düll) Hedenäs
- Fabroniaceae Schimp.
- 187 ***Fabronia*** Raddi
- 1 ***F. altaica*** Ignatova & Ignatov⁴²⁵
- 2 ***F. ciliaris*** (Brid.) Brid.
- 3 ***F. major*** De Not.⁴²⁶
- 4 ***F. pusilla*** Raddi
- Pterigynandraceae Schimp.
- 188 ***Pterigynandrum*** Hedw.
- 1 ***P. filiforme*** Hedw. [*Pterigynandrum filiforme* var. *majus* (De Not.) De Not.]⁴²⁷
- Habrodontaceae Schimp.
- 189 ***Habrodon*** Schimp.
- 1 ***H. perpusillus*** (De Not.) Lindb.
- Climaciaceae Kindb.
- 190 ***Climacium*** F.Weber & D.Mohr
- 1 ***C. dendroides*** (Hedw.) F.Weber & D.Mohr
- Myriniaceae Schimp.
- 191 ***Myrinia*** Schimp.
- 1 ***M. pulvinata*** (Wahlenb.) Schimp.
- Amblystegiaceae G.Roth
- Cratoneuroideae Vanderp., Hedenäs, C.J.Cox & A.J.Shaw
- 192 ***Cratoneuron*** (Sull.) Spruce
- 1 ***C. curvicaule*** (Jur.) G.Roth
- 2 ***C. filicinum*** (Hedw.) Spruce
- 193 ***Palustriella*** Ochyra
- 1 ***P. commutata*** (Hedw.) Ochyra
- 2 ***P. decipiens*** (De Not.) Ochyra
- 3 ***P. falcata*** (Brid.) Hedenäs [*Palustriella commutata* var. *sulcata* (Lindb.) Ochyra, *Palustriella pluristratosa* M.Stech & J.-P.Frahm]⁴²⁸
- Amblystegioideae Broth.
- 194 ***Amblystegium*** Schimp.
- 1 ***A. serpens*** (Hedw.) Schimp. [*Amblystegium serpens* var. *salinum* Carrington]
- 195 ***Anacamptodon*** Brid.
- 1 ***A. splachnoides*** (Froel. ex Brid.) Brid.
- 196 ***Arvernella*** Hugonnot & Hedenäs⁴²⁹
- 1 ***A. microclada*** Hugonnot & Hedenäs
- 197 ***Campyliadelphus*** (Kindb.) R.S.Chopra
- 1 ***C. chrysophyllus*** (Brid.) R.S.Chopra
- 2 ***C. elodes*** (Lindb.) Kanda
- 198 ***Campylium*** (Kindb.) R.S.Chopra
- 1 ***C. bambergeri*** (Schimp.) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt [*Hypnum bambergeri* Schimp.]⁴³⁰
- 2 ***C. laxifolium*** Engelmark & Hedenäs

⁴²²The status of *Plagiothecium noricum* Molendo ex. Limpr., and its relation to *Plagiothecium neckeroideum*, still needs clarification.

⁴²³*Plagiothecium rossicum* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Fedorova, et al. (2019).

⁴²⁴*Plagiothecium handelii* was recorded new to Europe, and its position in *Ortholimnobia* confirmed, by Wynns and Schröck (2018).

⁴²⁵*Fabronia altaica* was described from Russia by Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2017). In Europe it is restricted to the Caucasus.

⁴²⁶*Fabronia major* was resurrected in the course of a study on the genus *Fabronia* in Russia by Ignatova, Kuznetsova, et al. (2017).

⁴²⁷According to Hill et al. (2008), "Smith (2004) retains *Pterigynandrum filiforme* var. *majus* but expresses severe doubts as to whether it is distinct. It is treated here as a synonym of var. *filiforme*." We follow this treatment.

⁴²⁸The synonymy of *Palustriella pluristratosa* with *Palustriella falcata* follows Hedenäs (2010). The taxonomic value of *Palustriella commutata* var. *sulcata* should be studied in more detail. It is a characteristic plant of high altitude limestone in the Alps.

⁴²⁹*Arvernella* is a new genus, described by Hugonnot and Hedenäs (2015) to accommodate *Arvernella microclada*, a new species found in the Auvergne, France. Its placement in the Amblystegioideae is supported by recent analysis by Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019).

⁴³⁰Molecular evidence places *Hypnum bambergeri* in *Campylium* (Schlesak et al. 2018).

- 3 **C. longicuspis** (Lindb. & Arnell) Hedenäs
 - 4 **C. protensum** (Brid.) Kindb.⁴³¹
 - 5 **C. stellatum** (Hedw.) Lange & C.E.O.Jensen
- 199 **Campylophyllopsis** W.R.Buck [Campylidium (Kindb.) Ochyra, *nom. illeg.*]⁴³²
- 1 **C. calcarea** (Crundw. & Nyholm) Ochyra [Campylidium calcareum (Crundw. & Nyholm) Ochyra, Campylophyllum calcareum (Crundw. & Nyholm) Hedenäs]
 - 2 **C. sommerfeltii** (Myrin) Ochyra [Campylidium sommerfeltii (Myrin) Ochyra, Campylophyllum sommerfeltii (Myrin) Hedenäs]
- 200 **Campylophyllum** (Schimp.) M.Fleisch.
- 1 **C. halleri** (Hedw.) M.Fleisch.
 - 2 **C. montanum** (Lindb.) B.H.Allen [Hygrohypnum montanum (Lindb.) Broth., Platyhypnum montanum (Lindb.) Ochyra]⁴³³
- 201 **Conardia** H.Rob.⁴³⁴
- 1 **C. compacta** (Drumm. ex Müll.Hal.) H.Rob.
- 202 **Drepanium** (Schimp.) C.E.O.Jensen⁴³⁵
- 1 **D. fastigiatum** (Hampe) C.E.O.Jensen [Hypnum recurvatum (Lindb. & Arnell) Kindb., Drepanium recurvatum (Lindb. & Arnell) G.Roth]
- 203 **Drepanocladus** (Müll.Hal.) G.Roth [Pseudocalliergon (Limpr.) Loeske]⁴³⁶
- 1 **D. aduncus** (Hedw.) Warnst.
 - 2 **D. angustifolius** (Hedenäs) Hedenäs & C.Rosborg [Pseudocalliergon angustifolium Hedenäs]
 - 3 **D. arcticus** (R.S.Williams) Hedenäs
 - 4 **D. brevifolius** (Lindb.) Warnst. [Pseudocalliergon brevifolium (Lindb.) Hedenäs]
- 5 **D. capillifolius** (Warnst.) Warnst. [Drepanocladus longifolius auct. eur., non (Mitt.) Paris]⁴³⁷
 - 6 **D. lycopodioides** (Brid.) Warnst. [Pseudocalliergon lycopodioides (Brid.) Hedenäs]
 - 7 **D. polygamus** (Schimp.) Hedenäs⁴³⁸
 - 8 **D. sendtneri** (Schimp. ex H.Müll.) Warnst.
 - 9 **D. sordidus** (Müll.Hal.) Hedenäs
 - 10 **D. trifarius** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Broth. ex Paris [Pseudocalliergon trifarium (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Loeske]
 - 11 **D. turgescens** (T.Jensen) Broth. [Pseudocalliergon turgescens (T.Jensen) Loeske]
- 204 **Hygroamblystegium** Loeske⁴³⁹
- 1 **H. fluviatile** (Hedw.) Loeske
 - 2 **H. humile** (P.Beauv.) Vanderp., Goffinet & Hedenäs [Hygroamblystegium varium var. humile Vanderp. & Hedenäs]⁴⁴⁰
 - 3 **H. tenax** (Hedw.) Jenn.
 - 4 **H. varium** (Hedw.) Mönk. [Amblystegium varium (Hedw.) Lindb.]
- 205 **Hygrohypnum** Lindb.
- 1 **H. luridum** (Hedw.) Jenn.
 - 2 **H. styriacum** (Limpr.) Broth.
- 206 **Leptodictyum** (Schimp.) Warnst.
- 1 **L. riparium** (Hedw.) Warnst.
- 207 **Microhypnum** Jan Kučera & Ignatov
- 1 **M. sauteri** (Schimp.) Jan Kučera & Ignatov [Anacamptodon sauteri (Schimp.) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt, Hypnum sauteri Schimp.]⁴⁴¹
- 208 **Platyhypnum** Loeske [Ochyraea Váňa]⁴⁴²
- 1 **P. alpestre** (Hedw.) Ochyra [Hygrohypnum alpestre (Hedw.) Loeske]
 - 2 **P. alpinum** (Lindb.) Loeske [Hygrohypnum alpinum (Lindb.) Loeske]

⁴³¹Campylium protensum and Campylium stellatum are distinct in some parts of their range and overlap in others. They are retained as separate species for the present, although there is a strong case for Campylium protensum to be reduced to a variety of Campylium stellatum, as some authors have done.

⁴³²The separation of Campylidium from Campylophyllum is supported by molecular studies (Gardiner et al. 2005; Ignatov, Gardiner, et al. 2007). However, Campylidium is an illegitimate name and must be changed to Campylophyllopsis (Goffinet, Buck, et al. 2009).

⁴³³Ochyra (2013) placed Hygrohypnum montanum in Platyhypnum. Allen (2014) transferred it to Campylophyllum.

⁴³⁴Although here retained in the Amblystegiaceae, Conardia does not appear to belong here, and may require a family of its own (see, for example, Vanderpoorten et al. 2002).

⁴³⁵Recent molecular studies place Hypnum recurvatum in the genus Drepanium (Schlesak et al. 2018).

⁴³⁶This treatment of Drepanocladus follows Hedenäs and Rosborg (2008).

⁴³⁷Drepanocladus longifolius (Mitt.) Paris is an exclusively Southern Hemisphere species; Sařuga et al. (2018) showed that European records of this species should be referred to Drepanocladus capillifolius.

⁴³⁸Campylium decipiens (Warnst.) Walsemann is a central European plant recognised as a distinct species by Frahm and Walsemann (1973) and Meinunger and Schröder (2007), but otherwise largely disregarded. It may be a form of Drepanocladus polygamus, but it requires further study.

⁴³⁹Although Hygroamblystegium fluviatile, Hygroamblystegium humile and Hygroamblystegium tenax have been synonymised with Hygroamblystegium varium (Vanderpoorten 2004), we follow Hill et al. (2006) in retaining these species as distinct pending further work.

⁴⁴⁰Hygroamblystegium humile was recognised at varietal level by Vanderpoorten and Hedenäs (2009), while Hygroamblystegium fluviatile and Hygroamblystegium tenax continued to be regarded as synonyms of Amblystegium varium.

⁴⁴¹On molecular evidence, Schlesak et al. (2018) placed Hypnum sauteri in Anacamptodon but Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019) provided further evidence placing it in the new genus Microhypnum.

⁴⁴²We follow the treatment of Ochyra (2013) in transferring several Hygrohypnum species to Platyhypnum.

- 3 ***P. cochlearifolium*** (Venturi) Ochyra [*Hygrohypnum cochlearifolium* (Venturi) Broth.]
 - 4 ***P. duriusculum*** (De Not.) Ochyra [*Hygrohypnum duriusculum* (De Not.) D.W.Jamieson]
 - 5 ***P. molle*** (Dicks. ex Hedw.) Loeske [*Hygrohypnum molle* (Dicks. ex Hedw.) Loeske]
 - 6 ***P. norvegicum*** (Schimp.) Ochyra [*Hygrohypnum norvegicum* (Schimp.) J.J.Amann]
 - 7 ***P. smithii*** (Sw.) Ochyra [*Hygrohypnum smithii* (Sw.) Broth.]
 - 8 ***P. tatrense*** (Váňa) Hedenäs & Ignatov [*Ochyraea tatrensis* Váňa]⁴⁴³
- 209 ***Pseudoamblystegium*** Vanderp. & Hedenäs⁴⁴⁴
- 1 ***P. subtile*** (Hedw.) Vanderp. & Hedenäs [*Amblystegium subtile* (Hedw.) Schimp.]
- 210 ***Pseudocampylium*** Vanderp. & Hedenäs⁴⁴⁵
- 1 ***P. radicale*** (P.Beauv.) Vanderp. & Hedenäs [*Amblystegium radicale* (P.Beauv.) Schimp.]
- 211 ***Serpoleskea*** (Limpr.) Loeske
- 1 ***S. confervoides*** (Brid.) Schimp. [*Amblystegium confervoides* (Brid.) Schimp.]⁴⁴⁶
- 212 ***Tomentypnum*** Loeske
- 1 ***T. nitens*** (Hedw.) Loeske
- Calliergonaceae Vanderp., Hedenäs, C.J.Cox & A.J.Shaw
- 213 ***Calliergon*** (Sull.) Kindb.
- 1 ***C. cordifolium*** (Hedw.) Kindb.
 - 2 ***C. giganteum*** (Schimp.) Kindb.
 - 3 ***C. megalophyllum*** Mikut.
 - 4 ***C. richardsonii*** (Mitt.) Kindb.
- 214 ***Loeskyponum*** H.K.G.Paul
- 1 ***L. badium*** (Hartm.) H.K.G.Paul
- 215 ***Sarmentypnum*** Tuom. & T.J.Kop.⁴⁴⁷
- 1 ***S. exannulatum*** (Schimp.) Hedenäs [*Warnstorfia exannulata* (Schimp.) Loeske]
 - 2 ***S. procerum*** (Renauld & Arnell) Hedenäs [*Warnstorfia procera* (Renauld & Arnell) Tuom.]
- 3 ***S. sarmentosum*** (Wahlenb.) Tuom. & T.J.Kop. [*Warnstorfia sarmentosa* (Wahlenb.) Hedenäs]
 - 4 ***S. trichophyllum*** (Warnst.) Hedenäs [*Warnstorfia trichophylla* (Warnst.) Tuom. & T.J.Kop.]
 - 5 ***S. tundrae*** (Arnell) Hedenäs [*Warnstorfia tundrae* (Arnell) Loeske]
- 216 ***Straminergon*** Hedenäs
- 1 ***S. stramineum*** (Dicks. ex Brid.) Hedenäs
- 217 ***Warnstorfia*** Loeske
- 1 ***W. fluitans*** (Hedw.) Loeske
 - 2 ***W. pseudostraminea*** (Müll.Hal.) Tuom. & T.J.Kop.
- Scorpidiaceae Ignatov & Ignatova
- 218 ***Hamatocaulis*** Hedenäs
- 1 ***H. lapponicus*** (Norrl.) Hedenäs
 - 2 ***H. vernicosus*** (Mitt.) Hedenäs⁴⁴⁸
- 219 ***Hygrohypnella*** Ignatov & Ignatova⁴⁴⁹
- 1 ***H. ochracea*** (Turner ex Wilson) Ignatov & Ignatova [*Hygrohypnum ochraceum* (Turner ex Wilson) Loeske]
 - 2 ***H. polaris*** (Lindb.) Ignatov & Ignatova [*Hygrohypnum polare* (Lindb.) Loeske]
- 220 ***Sanionia*** Loeske
- 1 ***S. nivalis*** Hedenäs [*Sanionia georgicounicinata* auct. eur., non (Müll.Hal.) Ochyra & Hedenäs]⁴⁵⁰
 - 2 ***S. orthothecioides*** (Lindb.) Loeske
 - 3 ***S. uncinata*** (Hedw.) Loeske
- 221 ***Scorpidium*** (Schimp.) Limpr.
- 1 ***S. cossonii*** (Schimp.) Hedenäs
 - 2 ***S. revolvens*** (Sw. ex anon.) Rubers
 - 3 ***S. scorpioides*** (Hedw.) Limpr.
- Leskeaceae Schimp.
- 222 ***Claopodium*** (Lesq. & James) Renauld & Cardot
- 1 ***C. rostratum*** (Hedw.) Ignatov [*Anomodon rostratus* (Hedw.) Schimp.]⁴⁵¹
 - 2 ***C. whippleanum*** (Sull.) Renauld & Cardot

⁴⁴³*Ochyraea tatrensis* may be nothing more than an extreme form of *Platyhypnum smithii*, but for the present it is retained as a species and transferred to the genus *Platyhypnum* until further work is done.

⁴⁴⁴The genus *Pseudoamblystegium* was established by Vanderpoorten and Hedenäs (2009) to accommodate *Amblystegium subtile*.

⁴⁴⁵The genus *Pseudocampylium* was established by Vanderpoorten and Hedenäs (2009) to accommodate *Amblystegium radicale*.

⁴⁴⁶The placement of *Amblystegium confervoides* in *Serpoleskea* (Vanderpoorten et al. 2002) was confirmed by Vanderpoorten and Hedenäs (2009).

⁴⁴⁷The treatment of *Sarmentypnum* follows Hedenäs (2006).

⁴⁴⁸*Hamatocaulis vernicosus* comprises two well-researched cryptic species in Europe. Careful morphological evaluation has failed to find any morphological difference between the two (Manukjanová et al. 2019).

⁴⁴⁹*Hygrohypnum ochraceum* and *Hygrohypnum polare* are placed in *Hygrohypnella*, following Ignatov and Ignatova (2004).

⁴⁵⁰Molecular studies showed European *Sanionia nivalis* to be distinct from the Southern Hemisphere *Sanionia georgicounicinata* (Müll.Hal.) Ochyra & Hedenäs (Hedenäs 2012).

⁴⁵¹Molecular studies place *Anomodon rostratus* in *Claopodium* (Ignatov, Afonina, Ignatova 2006).

- 223 **Leskea** Hedw.
1 **L. polycarpa** Hedw.
- 224 **Lindbergia** Kindb.⁴⁵²
1 **L. dagestanica** Ignatova & Ignatov
2 **L. grandiretis** (Lindb. ex Broth.) Ignatov & Ignatova [*Lindbergia brachyptera* auct. eur., non (Mitt.) Kindb.]
- 225 **Pseudoleskeopsis** Broth.⁴⁵³
1 **P. artariae** (Thér.) Thér. [*Pseudoleskea artariae* Thér.]
- Pseudoleskeaceae Schimp.
- 226 **Lescurea** Bruch & Schimp. [*Pseudoleskea* Schimp., *Ptychodium* Schimp.]⁴⁵⁴
1 **L. incurvata** (Hedw.) E.Lawton [*Pseudoleskea incurvata* (Hedw.) Loeske]
2 **L. mutabilis** (Brid.) Lindb. ex I.Hagen
3 **L. patens** Lindb. [*Pseudoleskea patens* (Lindb.) Kindb.]
4 **L. plicata** (Schleich. ex F.Weber & D.Mohr) Broth. [*Ptychodium plicatum* (Schleich. ex F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schimp.]
5 **L. radicata** (Mitt.) Mönk. [*Pseudoleskea radicata* (Mitt.) Macoun & Kindb.]
6 **L. saviana** (De Not.) E.Lawton [*Pseudoleskea saviana* (De Not.) Latzel]
7 **L. saxicola** (Schimp.) Molendo
8 **L. secunda** Arnell
- Pseudoleskeellaceae Ignatov & Ignatova
- 227 **Pseudoleskeella** Kindb.
1 **P. catenulata** (Brid. ex Schrad.) Kindb.
2 **P. nervosa** (Brid.) Nyholm
3 **P. papillosa** (Lindb.) Kindb.
4 **P. rupestris** (Berggr.) Hedenäs & L.Söderstr.
5 **P. tectorum** (Funck ex Brid.) Kindb. ex Broth.
- Thuidiaceae Schimp.
- 228 **Abietinella** Müll.Hal.
1 **A. abietina** (Hedw.) M.Fleisch.
a var. **abietina**
b var. **hystricosa** (Mitt.) Sakurai
- 229 **Haplocladium** (Müll.Hal.) Müll.Hal.
1 **H. angustifolium** (Hampe & Müll.Hal.) Broth.
- 2 **H. microphyllum** (Hedw.) Broth.
3 **H. virginianum** (Brid.) Broth.
- 230 **Helodium** (Müll.Hal.) Müll.Hal.⁴⁵⁵
1 **H. blandowii** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Warnst. [*Elodium blandowii* (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Eckel]
- 231 **Pelekium** Mitt.
1 **P. atlanticum** (Hedenäs) Hedenäs
2 **P. minutulum** (Hedw.) Touw
- 232 **Thuidiopsis** (Broth.) M.Fleisch.
1 **T. sparsa** (Hook.f. & Wilson) Broth.
- 233 **Thuidium** Bruch & Schimp.
1 **T. assimile** (Mitt.) A.Jaeger
2 **T. delicatulum** (Hedw.) Schimp.
3 **T. recognitum** (Hedw.) Lindb.
4 **T. tamariscinum** (Hedw.) Schimp.
- Brachytheciaceae Schimp.
Eurhynchioideae Milde
- 234 **Eurhynchium** Bruch & Schimp.
1 **E. angustirete** (Broth.) T.J.Kop.
2 **E. striatum** (Hedw.) Schimp.
- 235 **Palamocladium** M.Fleisch.
1 **P. euchloron** (Müll.Hal.) Wijk & Margad.
- 236 **Plasteurhynchium** M.Fleisch.
1 **P. meridionale** (Schimp.) M.Fleisch.
2 **P. striatulum** (Spruce) M.Fleisch.
- 237 **Pseudoscleropodium** (Limpr.) M.Fleisch.
1 **P. purum** (Hedw.) M.Fleisch.
- 238 **Rhynchostegium** Bruch & Schimp. [*Platyhypnidium* M.Fleisch.]⁴⁵⁶
1 **R. alopecuroides** (Brid.) A.J.E.Sm. [*Platyhypnidium lusitanicum* (Schimp.) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Platyhypnidium mutatum* Ochyra & Vanderp.]⁴⁵⁷
2 **R. confertum** (Dicks.) Schimp.
3 **R. confusum** K.Cezón, J.Muñoz, Hedenäs & Huttunen⁴⁵⁸

⁴⁵²The treatment of *Lindbergia* follows Ignatova, Ignatov, et al. (2010).

⁴⁵³The type of *Pseudoleskea* is *Pseudoleskea atrovirens* (= *Pseudoleskea incurvata*), now in *Lescurea*, so *Pseudoleskea artariae* cannot be the sole representative of the genus. Therefore we return this taxon to the genus *Pseudoleskeopsis* (placed by Frey and Stech 2009 in Leskeaceae) pending further studies.

⁴⁵⁴Molecular studies suggest that *Pseudoleskea* and *Ptychodium* should be included in *Lescurea* (Gardiner et al. 2005; Ignatov, Gardiner, et al. 2007).

⁴⁵⁵Eckel (2012) proposed that *Elodium* (Sull.) Austin take the place of *Helodium*, on the basis of precedence. However, preliminary research by M. Ignatov indicates that North American and European material is not necessarily congeneric. Globally, there are (traditionally) three species commonly placed in the genus *Helodium*, but they are probably unrelated. As the name *Helodium* is in common usage, it is retained pending further studies.

⁴⁵⁶Molecular studies have shown that the genus *Platyhypnidium* is not sustainable, with all the European species correctly placed in *Rhynchostegium* (Huttunen and Ignatov 2010).

⁴⁵⁷The generic placement of *Rhynchostegium alopecuroides* was confirmed using molecular techniques by Huttunen and Ignatov (2010). Molecular studies have shown that *Platyhypnidium mutatum* is deeply nested within *Rhynchostegium alopecuroides*, although a formal synonymy was not made (Hutsemékers et al. 2012).

⁴⁵⁸*Rhynchostegium confusum* was described from the Iberian Peninsula by Cezón et al. (2010).

- 4 ***R. megapolitanum*** (Blandow ex F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schimp.
- 5 ***R. murale*** (Hedw.) Schimp. [*Rhynchostegium arcticum* (I.Hagen) Ignatov & Huttunen]⁴⁵⁹
- 6 ***R. riparioides*** (Hedw.) Cardot [*Platyhypnidium grolleanum* Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra, *Platyhypnidium torrenticola* (Ochyra, C.Schmidt & Bültmann) Ochyra & Bedn.-Ochyra]⁴⁶⁰
- 7 ***R. rotundifolium*** (Scop. ex Brid.) Schimp.
- 8 ***R. strongylense*** (Bott.) W.R.Buck & Privitera
- 239 ***Scorpiurium*** Schimp.
- 1 ***S. circinatum*** (Bruch) M.Fleisch. & Loeske
- 2 ***S. deflexifolium*** (Solms) M.Fleisch. & Loeske
- 3 ***S. sendtneri*** (Schimp.) M.Fleisch.
- Helicodontoideae M.Fleisch.
- 240 ***Cirriphyllum*** Grout
- 1 ***C. crassinervium*** (Taylor) Loeske & M.Fleisch.
- 2 ***C. piliferum*** (Hedw.) Grout
- 241 ***Clasmatodon*** Hook.f. & Wilson
- 1 ***C. parvulus*** (Hampe) Sull.⁴⁶¹
- 242 ***Hedenasiastrum*** Ignatov & Vanderp.⁴⁶²
- 1 ***H. percurrens*** (Hedenäs) Ignatov & Vanderp. [*Brachythecium percurrens* Hedenäs]
- 243 ***Helicodontium*** Schwägr.
- 1 ***H. capillare*** (Hedw.) A.Jaeger
- 244 ***Microeurhynchium*** Ignatov & Vanderp.⁴⁶³
- 1 ***M. pumilum*** (Wilson) Ignatov & Vanderp. [*Oxyrrhynchium pumilum* (Wilson) Loeske]
- 245 ***Nobregaea*** Hedenäs
- 1 ***N. latinervis*** Hedenäs
- 246 ***Oxyrrhynchium*** (Schimp.) Warnst.
- 1 ***O. hians*** (Hedw.) Loeske
- 2 ***O. schleicheri*** (R.Hedw.) Röhl
- 3 ***O. speciosum*** (Brid.) Warnst.
- 247 ***Pseudorhynchostegiella*** Ignatov & Vanderp.⁴⁶⁴
- 1 ***P. duriaei*** (Mont.) Ignatov & Vanderp. [*Rhynchostegiella durieui* (Mont.) P.Allorge & Perss.]
- 248 ***Rhynchostegiella*** (Schimp.) Limpr.
- 1 ***R. azorica*** Hedenäs & Vanderp.⁴⁶⁵
- 2 ***R. bourgaeana*** (Mitt.) Broth.
- 3 ***R. curviseta*** (Brid.) Limpr.
- 4 ***R. litorea*** (De Not.) Limpr. [*Rhynchostegiella tenella* var. *meridionalis* (Boulay) Zodda]⁴⁶⁶
- 5 ***R. pseudolitorea*** Hedenäs & J.Patiño⁴⁶⁷
- 6 ***R. tenella*** (Dicks.) Limpr.
- 7 ***R. teneriffae*** (Mont.) Dirkse & Bouman [*Rhynchostegiella jacquinii* (Garov.) Limpr., *Rhynchostegiella macilenta* (Renauld & Cardot) Cardot, *Rhynchostegiella teesdalei* (Schimp.) Limpr.]⁴⁶⁸
- 8 ***R. trichophylla*** Dirkse & Bouman
- 9 ***R. tubulosa*** Hedenäs & J.Patiño⁴⁶⁹
- Brachythecioideae Lotsy
- 249 ***Brachytheciastrum*** Ignatov & Huttunen
- 1 ***B. collinum*** (Schleich. ex Müll.Hal.) Ignatov & Huttunen [*Brachytheciastrum fendleri* auct. eur., non (Sull.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]⁴⁷⁰
- 2 ***B. dieckei*** (Röll) Ignatov & Huttunen
- 3 ***B. olympicum*** (Jur.) Vanderp. et al.
- 4 ***B. salicinum*** (Schimp.) J.D.Orgaz, M.J.Cano & J.Guerra [*Brachytheciastrum velutinum* var. *salicinum* (Schimp.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]⁴⁷¹
- 5 ***B. trachypodium*** (Brid.) Ignatov & Huttunen
- 6 ***B. velutinum*** (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen [*Brachytheciastrum vanekii* (Šmarda)

⁴⁵⁹Recent molecular work by M. Ignatov suggests that *Rhynchostegium arcticum* should be treated as a synonym of *Rhynchostegium murale*.

⁴⁶⁰*Platyhypnidium grolleanum* was regarded as a rare mutation of *Rhynchostegium riparioides* by Kučera, Váňa, et al. (2012). Molecular studies have shown that *Platyhypnidium torrenticola* is deeply nested within *Rhynchostegium riparioides*, although a formal synonymy was not made (Hutsemékers et al. 2012).

⁴⁶¹*Clasmatodon parvulus* is re-admitted into the European flora following the revision of an old herbarium specimen (collected in Germany in 1851) by Müller (2007). It has not been refound more recently.

⁴⁶²*Hedenasiastrum* was described on molecular grounds (Aigoín et al. 2009).

⁴⁶³*Microeurhynchium* was described on molecular grounds (Aigoín et al. 2009).

⁴⁶⁴*Pseudorhynchostegiella* was described on molecular grounds (Aigoín et al. 2009).

⁴⁶⁵*Rhynchostegiella azorica* is an Azorean endemic described by Vanderpoorten et al. (2015).

⁴⁶⁶The synonymy of *Rhynchostegiella tenella* var. *meridionalis* with *Rhynchostegiella litorea* follows Guerra, Ríos, et al. (2014) and Patiño et al. (2017).

⁴⁶⁷*Rhynchostegiella pseudolitorea* is a Macaronesian endemic described by Patiño et al. (2017).

⁴⁶⁸*Rhynchostegiella macilenta* was synonymised with *R. teneriffae* by Patiño et al. (2017). The difficulties with *Rhynchostegiella jacquinii* and *Rhynchostegiella teesdalei* were discussed by Patiño et al. (2017), who listed them as doubtfully synonymous with *Rhynchostegiella teneriffae*. We continue to treat them as synonyms pending further work.

⁴⁶⁹*Rhynchostegiella tubulosa* is an eastern Mediterranean species described by Patiño et al. (2017), and subsequently also found in Portugal (Ellis, Amélio, et al. 2019).

⁴⁷⁰All European records of *Brachytheciastrum fendleri* are *Brachytheciastrum collinum* (Orgaz et al. 2013). *Brachytheciastrum fendleri* (Sull.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec is a North American species.

⁴⁷¹*Brachytheciastrum salicinum* is reinstated as a species, as it is significantly different from *Brachytheciastrum velutinum* morphologically, molecularly and ecologically (D. Orgaz pers. comm. 2018).

- Ochyra & Żarnowiec, *Brachythecias-trum velutinum* var. *vagans* (Milde) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]⁴⁷²
- 250 ***Brachythecium*** Schimp. [*Bryhnia* Kaurin]
- 1 ***B. albicans*** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 - 2 ***B. buchananii*** (Hook.) A.Jaeger⁴⁷³
 - 3 ***B. campestre*** (Müll.Hal.) Schimp.
 - 4 ***B. capillaceum*** (F.Weber & D.Mohr) Giacom. [*Brachythecium rotaeanum* De Not.]⁴⁷⁴
 - 5 ***B. cirrosum*** (Schwägr.) Schimp.
 - 6 ***B. erythrorrhizon*** Schimp. [*Brachythecium erythrorrhizon* subsp. *asiaticum* Ignatov, *Brachythecium erythrorrhizon* subsp. *erythrorrhizon* var. *thedenii* (Schimp.) Lindb.]⁴⁷⁵
 - 7 ***B. funkii*** Schimp.⁴⁷⁶
 - 8 ***B. geheebii*** Milde
 - 9 ***B. glareosum*** (Bruch ex Spruce) Schimp.
 - 10 ***B. japygum*** (Głow.) Köckinger & Jan Kučera⁴⁷⁷
 - 11 ***B. laetum*** (Brid.) Schimp.
 - 12 ***B. mildeanum*** (Schimp.) Schimp.
 - 13 ***B. novae-angliae*** (Sull. & Lesq.) A.Jaeger [*Brachythecium scabridum* (Lindb.) M.Li & Y.F.Wang, *Bryhnia scabrida* (Lindb.) Kaurin; *Bryhnia novae-angliae* (Sull. & Lesq.) Grout]⁴⁷⁸
 - 14 ***B. rivulare*** Schimp.
 - 15 ***B. rutabulum*** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 - a var. *atlanticum* Hedenäs
 - b var. *rutabulum*
 - 16 ***B. salebrosum*** (Hoffm. ex F.Weber & D.Mohr) Schimp.
 - 17 ***B. tauriscorum*** Molendo [*Brachythecium coruscum* I.Hagen]⁴⁷⁹
 - 18 ***B. tenuicaule*** (Spruce) Kindb. [*Rhynchostegiella tenuicaulis* (Spruce) Kartt.]⁴⁸⁰
 - 19 ***B. tommasinii*** (Sendtn. ex Boulay) Ignatov & Huttunen
 - 20 ***B. turgidum*** (Hartm.) Kindb.
 - 21 ***B. udum*** I.Hagen [*Brachythecium mildeanum* var. *udum* (I.Hagen) Mönk.]⁴⁸¹
 - 251 ***Eurhynchiastrum*** Ignatov & Huttunen
 - 1 ***E. diversifolium*** (Schimp.) J.Guerra [*Eurhynchiastrum pulchellum* var. *diversifolium* (Schimp.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]⁴⁸²
 - 2 ***E. pulchellum*** (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen [*Eurhynchiastrum pulchellum* var. *praecox* (Hedw.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec]⁴⁸³
 - 252 ***Homalothecium*** Schimp.
 - 1 ***H. aureum*** (Spruce) H.Rob.
 - 2 ***H. lutescens*** (Hedw.) H.Rob.
 - a var. *fallax* (H.Philib. ex Schimp.) Düll
 - b var. *lutescens*
 - 3 ***H. mandonii*** (Mitt.)Geh.⁴⁸⁴
 - 4 ***H. meridionale*** (M.Fleisch. & Warnst.) Hedenäs⁴⁸⁵
 - 5 ***H. philippeanum*** (Spruce) Schimp.
 - 6 ***H. sericeum*** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 - 253 ***Kindbergia*** Ochyra
 - 1 ***K. praelonga*** (Hedw.) Ochyra
 - 254 ***Myuroclada*** Besch.
 - 1 ***M. longiramea*** (Müll.Hal.) M.Li, Y.-F.Wang, Ignatov & Huttunen⁴⁸⁶
 - 2 ***M. maximowiczii*** (G.G.Borshch.) Steere & W.B.Schofield
 - 255 ***Sciuro-hypnum*** (Hampe) Hampe
 - 1 ***S. curtum*** (Lindb.) Ignatov⁴⁸⁷
 - 2 ***S. dovrense*** (Limpr.) Draper & Hedenäs⁴⁸⁸
 - 3 ***S. flotowianum*** (Sendtn.) Ignatov & Huttunen
 - 4 ***S. glaciale*** (Schimp.) Ignatov & Huttunen
 - 5 ***S. latifolium*** (Kindb.) Ignatov & Huttunen

⁴⁷²*Brachytheciastrum vanekii* and *Brachytheciastrum velutinum* var. *vagans* (the latter known only from Poland) are synonymised with *Brachytheciastrum velutinum*, as they do not differ either morphologically or molecularly (J. Kučera and D. Orgaz pers. comm. 2018).

⁴⁷³*Brachythecium buchananii* is an essentially Asiatic species that also occurs on the European side of the Ural mountains (Ignatov and Milyutina 2010).

⁴⁷⁴*Brachythecium capillaceum* is most likely the earlier name for *Brachythecium rotaeanum*, although additional study is needed to confirm this.

⁴⁷⁵In reference to *Brachythecium erythrorrhizon* subsp. *asiaticum*, Ignatov and Milyutina (2010) observed, "... too broad variation in plant size in Eurasia and North America, making [it] very difficult to segregate this subspecies." Neither *Brachythecium erythrorrhizon* subsp. *asiaticum* nor subsp. *erythrorrhizon* var. *thedenii* are now considered worthy of recognition at any level.

⁴⁷⁶*Brachythecium funkii* was segregated from *Brachythecium cirrosum* on the basis of molecular evidence (Köckinger and Kučera 2016).

⁴⁷⁷*Brachythecium japygum* was segregated from *Brachythecium cirrosum* on the basis of molecular evidence (Köckinger and Kučera 2016).

⁴⁷⁸The Eurasian *Brachythecium scabridum* was synonymised with the North American *Brachythecium novae-angliae* by Huttunen, Kuznetsova, et al. (2015), as no significant differences could be found.

⁴⁷⁹*Brachythecium tauriscorum* is an older name for *B. coruscum* (Hedenäs 2017b).

⁴⁸⁰Molecular work showed *Brachythecium tenuicaule* to be closely related to *Brachythecium tommasinii* (Köckinger and Kučera 2016).

⁴⁸¹*Brachythecium udum* was treated as a variety of *Brachythecium mildeanum* (Podpera 1954; Hill et al. 2006), but Ignatov and Milyutina (2010) found it to be more closely related to *Brachythecium turgidum*. Sporophytes and male gametangia remain unknown, and it needs further study to determine whether it is a good species or an extreme phenotype in the *Brachythecium salebrosum*-*Brachythecium turgidum* complex growing in wet northern environments.

⁴⁸²*Eurhynchiastrum diversifolium* was raised to species level by Guerra (2016).

⁴⁸³The treatment of *Eurhynchiastrum pulchellum* follows Guerra (2016).

⁴⁸⁴*Homalothecium mandonii* was segregated from *H. sericeum* on the basis of molecular and morphological evidence (Hedenäs, Désamoré, et al. 2014).

⁴⁸⁵*Homalothecium meridionale* was segregated from *H. sericeum* on the basis of molecular and morphological evidence (Hedenäs, Désamoré, et al. 2014).

⁴⁸⁶The status of *Myuroclada longiramea* in Europe was clarified by Ignatov, Huttunen, et al. (2015).

⁴⁸⁷*Sciuro-hypnum curtum* was restored from synonymy with *Sciuro-hypnum oedipodium* by Ignatov and Milyutina (2007). It is a widespread species in Europe, whereas *Sciuro-hypnum oedipodium*, which is primarily a western North American species, is very rare, with just a few records from eastern Europe.

⁴⁸⁸*Sciuro-hypnum dovrense* was removed from synonymy with *Brachythecium glaciale* by Draper and Hedenäs (2009).

- 6 *S. oedipodium* (Mitt.) Ignatov & Huttunen
 7 *S. ornellanum* (Molendo) Ignatov & Huttunen
 8 *S. plumosum* (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen
 9 *S. populeum* (Hedw.) Ignatov & Huttunen
 10 *S. reflexum* (Starke) Ignatov & Huttunen
 11 *S. starkei* (Brid.) Ignatov & Huttunen
 12 *S. tromsoeense* (Kaurin & Arnell) Draper & Hedenäs⁴⁸⁹
- 256 *Scleropodium* Bruch & Schimp.
 1 *S. cespitans* (Wilson ex Müll.Hal.) L.F.Koch
 2 *S. touretii* (Brid.) L.F.Koch
- Hypnaceae Schimp.
- 257 *Hypnum* Hedw.⁴⁹⁰
 1 *H. andoi* A.J.E.Sm.
 2 *H. cupressiforme* Hedw.
 a var. *cupressiforme*
 b var. *filiforme* Brid.⁴⁹¹
 c var. *heseleri* (Ando & Higuchi) M.O.Hill
 d var. *lacunosum* Brid.
 e var. *subjulaceum* Molendo [*Hypnum subcomplanatum* Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt, *nom. illeg.*, *Hypnum subjulaceum* (Molendo) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt]⁴⁹²
 3 *H. jutlandicum* Holmen & E.Warncke
 4 *H. resupinatum* Taylor [*Hypnum cupressiforme* var. *resupinatum* (Taylor) Schimp.]⁴⁹³
 5 *H. uncinatum* Jur.
- Callicladiaceae Jan Kučera & Ignatov⁴⁹⁴
- 258 *Callicladium* H.A.Crum
 1 *C. haldanianum* (Grev.) H.A.Crum
 2 *C. imponens* (Hedw.) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt [*Hypnum imponens* Hedw.]⁴⁹⁵
- Taxiphyllaceae Ignatov⁴⁹⁶
- 259 *Taxiphyllum* M.Fleisch.
 1 *T. densifolium* (Lindb. ex Broth.) Reimers
 2 *T. wissgrillii* (Garov.) Wijk & Margad.
- Pylaisiadelphaceae Goffinet & W.R.Buck
- 260 *Brotherella* M.Fleisch.
 1 *B. lorentziana* (Molendo ex Lorentz) Loeske ex M.Fleisch. [*Brotherella henonii* auct. eur. non (Duby) M.Fleisch.]⁴⁹⁷
- 261 *Heterophyllum* (Schimp.) Kindb.
 1 *H. nemorosum* (W.D.J.Koch ex Brid.) Kindb. [*Heterophyllum affine* (Hook.) M.Fleisch., *nom. illeg.*]⁴⁹⁸
- 262 *Isopterygium* Mitt.
 1 *I. tenerum* (Sw.) Mitt.
- 263 *Platygyrium* Bruch & Schimp.
 1 *P. repens* (Brid.) Schimp.
- Jocheniaceae Jan Kučera & Ignatov⁴⁹⁹
- 264 *Jochenia* Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt⁵⁰⁰
 1 *J. pallescens* (Hedw.) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt [*Hypnum pallescens* (Hedw.) P.Beauv., *Hypnum reptile* Michx., *Hypnum pallescens* var. *reptile* (Michx.) Husn.]
 2 *J. protuberans* (Brid.) Jan Kučera & Ignatov [*Hypnum pallescens* var. *protuberans* (Brid.) Austin, *Hypnum protuberans* Brid.]⁵⁰¹
- Stereodontaceae Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt⁵⁰²
- 265 *Stereodon* (Brid.) Mitt. [*Breidleria* Loeske]⁵⁰³

⁴⁸⁹*Sciuro-hypnum tromsoeense* was removed from synonymy with *Brachythecium starkei* by Draper and Hedenäs (2008).

⁴⁹⁰The treatment of *Hypnum* follows Schlesak et al. (2018), apart from *Hypnum cupressiforme* var. *subjulaceum* (see footnote below).

⁴⁹¹*Hypnum cupressiforme* var. *filiforme* may well be nothing more than an environmental modification but is retained as a variety until its position is clarified.

⁴⁹²*Hypnum subjulaceum* was published by Schlesak et al. (2018) as *Hypnum subcomplanatum* rather than *Hypnum subjulaceum* because the latter was thought to be blocked by the name *Hypnum subjulaceum* Besch. However, the latter name was not validly published, so its use at species level is not blocked. This was corrected by Schlesak et al. (2019). Later, Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019) found that *Hypnum subjulaceum* formed a supported lineage within *Hypnum cupressiforme* s.lat., and so it was returned to varietal status.

⁴⁹³*Hypnum resupinatum* is treated at species level, as it is usually distinct morphologically and has a distinct geographical distribution. However, according to current knowledge, it might equally well be treated as a variety of *Hypnum cupressiforme*, as in Guerra (2018). Ongoing molecular studies should clarify the situation.

⁴⁹⁴The new family Callicladiaceae was established by Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019) on molecular grounds.

⁴⁹⁵Molecular evidence places *Hypnum imponens* in *Callicladium* (Schlesak et al. 2018).

⁴⁹⁶The family Taxiphyllaceae was established by Ignatov, Afonina, et al. (2012) to accommodate *Taxiphyllum*.

⁴⁹⁷Frahm (2013) synonymised *Brotherella lorentziana* with *Brotherella henonii* (Duby) M.Fleisch., an east Asian species, but a genetic review is still pending. We therefore continue to accept *Brotherella lorentziana* as valid.

⁴⁹⁸The name *Hypnum affine* Hook., basonym of *Heterophyllum affine*, is considered an orthographic variant of the older *Hypnum affine* Hoffm. ex Schwagr. (Allen 2018). The next available synonym is *Hypnum nemorosum*.

⁴⁹⁹The new family Jocheniaceae was established by Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019) on molecular evidence.

⁵⁰⁰Schlesak et al. (2018) established the genus *Jochenia* for *Hypnum pallescens*.

⁵⁰¹Using molecular data, Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019) found that *Jochenia protuberans* was consistently different from *Jochenia pallescens*. Although this taxon has not often been recognised even at varietal level, there is now sufficient evidence to treat it as a species. Ando (1973) correctly distinguished between the taxa, although he treated *Jochenia protuberans* only as a form of *Jochenia pallescens*. His synonymy of *Hypnum reptile* with *Hypnum pallescens* and clarification of the misunderstanding concerning the type of *Leskea pallescens* Hedw. introduced by the authors of *Bryologia Europaea*, is followed here.

⁵⁰²The family Stereodontaceae was established by Schlesak et al. (2018) to legitimate the high statistical support for the clade including *Stereodon*.

⁵⁰³The treatment of *Stereodon* follows Schlesak et al. (2018) and Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019).

- 1 ***S. aemulans*** (Breidl.) Broth. [*Hypnum aemulans* Breidl.]⁵⁰⁴
 - 2 ***S. callichrous*** (Brid.) Lindb. [*Hypnum callichroum* Brid.]
 - 3 ***S. hamulosus*** (Schimp.) Lindb. [*Hypnum hamulosum* Schimp.]
 - 4 ***S. holmenii*** (Ando) Ignatov & Ignatova [*Hypnum holmenii* Ando]
 - 5 ***S. pratensis*** (W.D.J.Koch ex Spruce) Warnst. [*Breidleria pratensis* (W.D.J.Koch ex Spruce) Loeske]
 - 6 ***S. subimponens*** (Lesq.) Broth. [*Hypnum subimponens* Lesq.]
- Pylaisiaceae Schimp.
- 266 ***Aquilonium*** Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt⁵⁰⁵
 - 1 ***A. plicatum*** (Lindb.) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt [*Hypnum plicatum* (Lindb.) A.Jaeger]
 - 267 ***Buckia*** D.Rios, M.T.Gallego & J.Guerra⁵⁰⁶
 - 1 ***B. vaucheri*** (Lesq.) D.Rios, M.T.Gallego & J.Guerra [*Hypnum vaucheri* Lesq.]
 - 268 ***Calliergonella*** Loeske
 - 1 ***C. cuspidata*** (Hedw.) Loeske
 - 2 ***C. lindbergii*** (Mitt.) Hedenäs
 - 269 ***Homomallium*** (Schimp.) Loeske
 - 1 ***H. incurvatum*** (Schr. ex Brid.) Loeske
 - 270 ***Pseudohygrohypnum*** Kanda⁵⁰⁷
 - 1 ***P. eugyrium*** (Schimp.) Kanda [*Hygrohypnum eugyrium* (Schimp.) Broth.]
 - 2 ***P. fertile*** (Sendtn.) Jan Kučera & Ignatov [*Hypnum fertile* Sendtn., *Stereodon fertilis* (Sendtn.) Lindb.]⁵⁰⁸
 - 3 ***P. subeugyrium*** (Renauld & Cardot) Ignatov & Ignatova [*Hygrohypnum subeugyrium* (Renauld & Cardot) Broth.]⁵⁰⁹
 - 271 ***Pseudostereodon*** (Broth.) M.Fleisch.⁵¹⁰
- 1 ***P. procerrimus*** (Molendo) M.Fleisch. [*Ctenidium procerrimum* (Molendo) Lindb., *Hypnum procerrimum* Molendo]
 - 272 ***Ptilium*** De Not.⁵¹¹
 - 1 ***P. crista-castrensis*** (Hedw.) De Not.
 - 273 ***Pylaisia*** Schimp.
 - 1 ***P. polyantha*** (Hedw.) Schimp.
 - 2 ***P. selwynii*** Kindb.
 - 274 ***Roaldia*** P.E.A.S.Câmara & Carv.-Silva⁵¹²
 - 1 ***R. dolomitica*** (Milde) Hedenäs, Schlesak & D.Quandt [*Hypnum revolutum* (Mitt.) Lindb. var. *dolomiticum* (Milde) Mönk.]⁵¹³
 - 2 ***R. revoluta*** (Mitt.) P.E.A.S.Câmara & M.Carvalho-Silva [*Hypnum revolutum* (Mitt.) Lindb.]
 - 275 ***Vesicularia*** (Müll.Hal.) Müll.Hal.⁵¹⁴
 - 1 ***V. reimersiana*** Bizot & P.de la Varde
- Sematophyllaceae Broth.
- 276 ***Sematophyllum*** Mitt.
 - 1 ***S. adnatum*** (Michx.) E.Britton
 - 2 ***S. demissum*** (Wilson) Mitt.
 - 3 ***S. substrumulosum*** (Hampe) E.Britton
- Hylocomiaceae M.Fleisch.
- 277 ***Hageniella*** Broth.⁵¹⁵
 - 1 ***H. micans*** (Mitt.) B.C.Tan & Y.Jia
 - 278 ***Hylocomiadelphus*** Ochyra & Stebel⁵¹⁶
 - 1 ***H. triquetrus*** (Hedw.) Ochyra & Stebel [*Rhytidadelphus triquetrus* (Hedw.) Warnst.]
 - 279 ***Hylocomiastrum*** Broth.
 - 1 ***H. pyrenaicum*** (Spruce) M.Fleisch.
 - 2 ***H. umbratum*** (Hedw.) M.Fleisch.
 - 280 ***Hylocomium*** Bruch & Schimp.
 - 1 ***H. splendens*** (Hedw.) Schimp.

⁵⁰⁴*Hypnum aemulans* has been treated as a synonym of *Stereodon hamulosus* (*Hypnum hamulosum*) by most European authors, and was therefore omitted by Hill et al. (2006). No useful DNA could be extracted from this species during the recent revision of European *Hypnum* by Schlesak et al. (2018), so its generic placement remains uncertain. However, morphological evidence suggests that it should be located in *Stereodon*.

⁵⁰⁵The genus *Aquilonium* was established by Schlesak et al. (2018) to accommodate, among other species, *Hypnum plicatum*.

⁵⁰⁶The genus *Buckia* was established by Câmara et al. (2018) to accommodate *Hypnum vaucheri*.

⁵⁰⁷*Pseudohygrohypnum*, described by Kanda (1976 (1977)), is accepted, as a broad concept of *Hygrohypnum* can no longer be maintained.

⁵⁰⁸Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019) placed *Hypnum fertile* in *Pseudohygrohypnum* on molecular evidence.

⁵⁰⁹*Hygrohypnum subeugyrium* was transferred to *Pseudohygrohypnum* by Ignatov and Ignatova (2004).

⁵¹⁰*Pseudostereodon* was re-established by Câmara et al. (2018).

⁵¹¹The placement of *Ptilium* in the Pylaisiaceae is a temporary solution, as its position remains uncertain until further research takes place.

⁵¹²The genus *Roaldia* was established to accommodate *Hypnum revolutum* s.lat. (Câmara et al. 2018).

⁵¹³While *Roaldia dolomitica* is regarded as 'mere morphological variation' by Câmara et al. (2018), it is treated as a full species by Schlesak et al. (2018). The latter view is supported by Kučera, Kuznetsova, et al. (2019).

⁵¹⁴The placement of *Vesicularia* in Pylaisiaceae follows Ignatov, Gardiner, et al. (2007).

⁵¹⁵Although placed in Hylocomiaceae by Frey and Stech (2009), *Hageniella* is probably best placed in Sematophyllaceae.

⁵¹⁶*Hylocomiadelphus* was published by Ochyra and Stebel (2008) to accommodate *Rhytidadelphus triquetrus*. This was not widely accepted, but recent molecular work (Ignatov, Ignatova, et al. 2019) has supported the idea.

- 281 **Loeskeobryum** Broth.
1 **L. brevirostre** (Brid.) M.Fleisch.

- 282 **Pleurozium** Mitt.
1 **P. schreberi** (Willd. ex Brid.) Mitt.

- 283 **Rhytidiadelphus** (Limpr.) Warnst.
1 **R. loreus** (Hedw.) Warnst.
2 **R. squarrosus** (Hedw.) Warnst.
3 **R. subpinnatus** (Lindb.) T.J.Kop.

Rhytidiaceae Broth.

- 284 **Rhytidium** (Sull.) Kindb.
1 **R. rugosum** (Hedw.) Kindb.

Entodontaceae Kindb.

- 285 **Entodon** Müll.Hal.
1 **E. challenger** (Paris) Cardot
2 **E. cladorrhizans** (Hedw.) Müll.Hal.
3 **E. concinnus** (De Not.) Paris
4 **E. schleicheri** (Schimp.) Demet.

Cryphaeaceae Schimp.

- 286 **Cryphaea** D.Mohr
1 **C. heteromalla** (Hedw.) D.Mohr
287 **Dendrocryphaea** Broth.
1 **D. lamyana** (Mont.) P.Rao

Leucodontaceae Schimp.

- 288 **Leucodon** Schwägr.
1 **L. canariensis** (Brid.) Schwägr.
2 **L. flagellaris** Lindb. ex Broth.⁵¹⁷
3 **L. immersus** Lindb.⁵¹⁸
4 **L. pendulus** Lindb.
5 **L. sciurioides** (Hedw.) Schwägr. [*Leucodon sciurioides* var. *morensis* (Schwägr.) De Not.]⁵¹⁹
6 **L. treleasei** (Cardot) Paris
289 **Nogopterium** Crosby & W.R.Buck [*Pterogonium* Sw. nom. illeg.]⁵²⁰
1 **N. gracile** (Hedw.) Crosby & W.R.Buck [*Pterogonium gracile* (Hedw.) Sm.]

Antitrichiaceae Ignatov & Ignatova

- 290 **Antitrichia** Brid.

- 1 **A. californica** Sull.
2 **A. curtispindula** (Hedw.) Brid.

Neckeraceae Schimp.

- 291 **Alleniella** S.Olsson, Enroth & D.Quandt⁵²¹
1 **A. besser** (Lobarz.) S.Olsson, Enroth & D.Quandt [*Neckera besser* (Lobarz.) Jur.]
2 **A. complanata** (Hedw.) S.Olsson, Enroth & D.Quandt [*Neckera complanata* (Hedw.) Huebener]

- 292 **Exsertotheca** S.Olsson, Enroth & D.Quandt⁵²²
1 **E. baetica** (J.Guerra) Draper, González-Mancebo, O.Werner, J.Patiño & Ros [*Neckera baetica* J.Guerra]⁵²³
2 **E. crispa** (Hedw.) S.Olsson, Enroth & D.Quandt [*Neckera crispa* Hedw.]
3 **E. intermedia** (Brid.) S.Olsson, Enroth & D.Quandt [*Neckera intermedia* Brid.]

- 293 **Homalia** (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.
1 **H. lusitanica** Schimp.
2 **H. trichomanoides** (Hedw.) Brid.

- 294 **Iwatsukiella** W.R.Buck & H.A.Crum⁵²⁴
1 **I. leucotricha** (Mitt.) W.R.Buck & H.A.Crum

- 295 **Leptodon** D.Mohr
1 **L. corsicus** Enroth, Sotiaux, D.Quandt & Vanderp.⁵²⁵
2 **L. longisetus** Mont. [*Cryptoleptodon longisetus* (Mont.) Enroth]⁵²⁶
3 **L. smithii** (Hedw.) F.Weber & D.Mohr

- 296 **Neckera** Hedw.
1 **N. cephalonica** Jur. & Unger
2 **N. menziesii** Drumm.
3 **N. oligocarpa** Bruch
4 **N. pennata** Hedw.
5 **N. pumila** Hedw.

- 297 **Pseudanomodon** (Limpr.) Ignatov & Fedosov⁵²⁷
1 **P. attenuatus** (Hedw.) Ignatov & Fedosov [*Anomodon attenuatus* (Hedw.) Huebener]

⁵¹⁷Werner, Rodríguez-Atienza, et al. (2015) confirmed the status of *Leucodon flagellaris*.

⁵¹⁸Werner, Rodríguez-Atienza, et al. (2015) confirmed the status of *Leucodon immersus*.

⁵¹⁹Werner, Rodríguez-Atienza, et al. (2015) found no substantial basis for retaining *Leucodon sciurioides* var. *morensis*.

⁵²⁰Although familiar through long use, *Pterogonium* is an illegitimate name. It was replaced by *Nogopterium* (an anagram) by Crosby and Buck (2011).

⁵²¹*Alleniella* was segregated from *Neckera* by Olsson et al. (2011).

⁵²²*Exsertotheca* was segregated from *Neckera* by Draper, González-Mancebo, et al. (2011).

⁵²³*Neckera baetica* was described by Guerra, Jiménez-Martínez, Jiménez (2010) and transferred to *Exsertotheca* by Olsson et al. (2011).

⁵²⁴*Iwatsukiella* has been placed in the Heterocladiaceae Ignatov & Ignatova, but this family name is illegitimate, having previously been used for a family of algae. Therefore the genus is temporarily placed in Neckeraceae until another name is substituted.

⁵²⁵*Leptodon corsicus*, apparently a Corsican endemic, was described by Sotiaux et al. (2009).

⁵²⁶*Cryptoleptodon longisetus* was transferred to *Leptodon* by Olsson et al. (2011).

⁵²⁷*Pseudanomodon* was established for *Anomodon attenuatus* after molecular studies showed it to be deeply nested in the Neckeraceae (Ignatov, Fedorova, et al. 2019).

- 298 *Thamnobryum* Nieuwl.
 1 *T. alopecurum* (Hedw.) Gangulee
 2 *T. angustifolium* (Holt) Nieuwl.⁵²⁸
 3 *T. cataractarum* N.G.Hodgetts & Blockeel⁵²⁹
 4 *T. fernandesii* Sérgio⁵³⁰
 5 *T. maderense* (Kindb.) Hedenäs
 6 *T. neckeroides* (Hook.) E.Lawton
 7 *T. rudolphianum* Mastracci
 8 *T. subserratum* (Hook. ex Harv.) Nog. & Z.lwats.⁵³¹
- Heterocradiellaceae Ignatov & Fedosov⁵³²
 299 *Heterocradiella* Ignatov & Fedosov
 1 *H. dimorpha* (Brid.) Ignatov & Fedosov [*Heterocradium dimorphum* (Brid.) Schimp.]
- Lembophyllaceae Broth.
 300 *Heterocladium* Bruch & Schimp.⁵³³
 1 *H. flaccidum* (Schimp.) A.J.E.Sm.
 2 *H. heteropterum* (Brid.) Schimp.
 3 *H. wulfsbergii* I.Hagen
- 301 *Isothecium* Brid.
 1 *I. algarvicum* W.E.Nicholson & Dixon
 2 *I. alopecuroides* (Lam. ex Dubois) Isov.
 3 *I. holtii* Kindb.
 4 *I. interludens* Stirt. [*Isothecium myosuroides* var. *brachythecioides* (Dixon) Braithw.]⁵³⁴
- 5 *I. montanum* Draper, Hedenäs, M.Stech, T.Lopes & Sim-Sim⁵³⁵
 6 *I. myosuroides* Brid. [*Isothecium myosuroides* subsp. *brevinerve* Kindb.]⁵³⁶
 7 *I. prolixum* (Mitt.) M.Stech, Sim-Sim, Tangney & D.Quandt [*Echinodium prolixum* (Mitt.) Broth.]⁵³⁷
- Echinodiaceae Broth.
 302 *Echinodium* Jur.
 1 *E. renauldii* (Cardot) Broth.
 2 *E. setigerum* (Mitt.) Jur.
 3 *E. spinosum* (Mitt.) Jur.
- 303 *Pseudomalina* Enroth⁵³⁸
 1 *P. webbiana* (Mont.) Enroth [*Homalia webbiana* (Mont.) Schimp., *Neckera webbiana* (Mont.) Düll]
- Myuriaceae M.Fleisch.⁵³⁹
 304 *Andoa* Ochrya
 1 *A. berthelotiana* (Mont.) Ochrya
- 305 *Ctenidium* (Schimp.) Mitt.
 1 *C. molluscum* (Hedw.) Mitt.⁵⁴⁰
- 306 *Hyocomium* Bruch & Schimp.
 1 *H. armoricum* (Brid.) Wijk & Margad.
- 307 *Myurium* Schimp.
 1 *M. hochstetteri* (Schimp.) Kindb.

⁵²⁸Furness and Gilbert (1980) showed that *Thamnobryum angustifolium* maintains its characters distinct from *Thamnobryum alopecurum* in culture. There are at least three distinct morphological features that distinguish this species from *Thamnobryum alopecurum*. Hodgetts and Blockeel (1992) considered it to be more closely related to *Thamnobryum cataractarum* and the Madeiran *Thamnobryum fernandesii* than to *Thamnobryum alopecurum*. However, more recent molecular work by Olsson et al. (2009) suggests that, while *Thamnobryum angustifolium* is undoubtedly a distinct entity morphologically, colonies of this plant (and of the other narrowly endemic *Thamnobryum* species) may originate from the surrounding subpopulations of *Thamnobryum alopecurum*. In this case, the two subpopulations of *Thamnobryum angustifolium* are independently derived from local *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, and have evolved convergently in response to the rheophilous habitat (Blockeel et al. 2014).

⁵²⁹Olsson et al. (2009) used molecular techniques to suggest that, like *Thamnobryum angustifolium*, *Thamnobryum cataractarum* may be a local derivative of *Thamnobryum alopecurum*, evolving convergently in response to its habitat (Blockeel et al. 2014).

⁵³⁰Recent molecular work by Olsson et al. (2009) suggests that while *Thamnobryum fernandesii* is a distinct entity, colonies may, like *Thamnobryum angustifolium* and *Thamnobryum cataractarum*, originate from surrounding colonies of *Thamnobryum alopecurum*.

⁵³¹Köckinger, Suanjak, et al. (2008), when reporting *Thamnobryum subserratum* from Austria, pointed out that it was first given for Europe by Mastracci (2003), in which Figure 2 (l, m) was drawn from a collection from Latvia (Kurland, leg. Malta, Z.).

⁵³²The new family Heterocradiellaceae was proposed to accommodate *Heterocradium dimorphum*. The taxonomic position of this species is still uncertain, but the genetic differentiation was considered sufficient to place it in a separate genus and family close to Echinodiaceae, Lembophyllaceae and Neckeraceae (Ignatov, Fedorova, et al. 2019).

⁵³³*Heterocladium* has been placed in the Heterocradiaceae Ignatov & Ignatova, but this family name is illegitimate, having previously been used for a family of algae. It was temporarily placed in the Neckeraceae until molecular evidence showed that it is best placed in the Lembophyllaceae (Ignatov, Fedorova, et al. 2019).

⁵³⁴Hodgetts and Vanderpoorten (2018) returned *Isothecium myosuroides* var. *brachythecioides* to species level on the basis of molecular and morphological evidence.

⁵³⁵*Isothecium montanum*, a Madeiran endemic, was described by Draper, Hedenäs, et al. (2015).

⁵³⁶The features characterising *Isothecium myosuroides* subsp. *brevinerve* are very plastic and have no taxonomic value. The authorship of this subspecies is 'Kindb.' rather than 'Lindb.', as it was listed in Hill et al. (2006).

⁵³⁷*Echinodium prolixum* was transferred to *Isothecium* by Stech et al. (2008).

⁵³⁸On the basis of molecular studies, *Pseudomalina* was established as a new genus in the Echinodiaceae to accommodate *Homalia webbiana* (Enroth et al. 2019), a species long suspected not to belong in the Neckeraceae (Olsson et al. 2009).

⁵³⁹*Andoa*, *Ctenidium* and *Myurium* form a well supported clade in Huttunen, Bell, et al. (2012). Furthermore, these three genera plus *Hyocomium* form a clade in Cox et al. (2010).

⁵⁴⁰There continues to be no firm basis for any of the infraspecific taxa of *Ctenidium molluscum*, so the treatment of Hill et al. (2006) is continued.

Anomodontaceae Kindb.

- 308 **Anomodon** Hook. & Taylor [*Anomodontella* Ignatov & Fedosov, *Anomodontopsis* Ignatov & Fedosov, [*Haplohymenium* Schwägr.]⁵⁴¹
- 1 **A. longifolius** (Schleich. ex Brid.) Hartm. [*Anomodontella longifolia* (Schleich. ex Brid.) Ignatov & Fedosov]
 - 2 **A. rugelii** (Müll.Hal.) Keissl. [*Anomodontopsis rugelii* (Müll.Hal.) Ignatov & Fedosov]
 - 3 **A. tristis** (Ces.) Sull. & Lesq. [*Haplohymenium triste* (Ces.) Kindb.]
 - 4 **A. viticulosus** (Hedw.) Hook. & Taylor

Taxa rejected from the covered area

The following taxa have been reported from the area but have been shown not to occur there. Taxa reported from 'Europe' without any further information and which are clearly errors are not included in the list below. There are about 150 liverwort names (mostly subspecific names) with types from Europe that have not been recognised recently, nor synonymized. Some of those names are so old that they may threaten accepted names if their true identity becomes known. Some of the names in *Jungermannia* were enumerated in Söderström, Hagborg, et al. (2016).

Liverworts

Acrobolbus anisodontus (Hook.f. & Taylor) Briscoe [*Tylimanthus anisodontus* (Hook.f. & Taylor) Mitt.] was reported from Madeira by Stephani (1905) but rejected as *Acrobolbus madeirensis* by Grolle and Persson (1966), and from the Azores by Allorge and Allorge (1948) but rejected as *Acrobolbus azoricus*.

Acrobolbus ciliatus (Mitt.) Schiffn. is reported from Britain (coll. D. G. Long 29767, E) by Masuzaki et al. (2010) but this is an error for *Acrobolbus wilsonii* (D. G. Long, pers. comm.).

Acrobolbus laxus (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Briscoe is reported from the Azores and Madeira by Burghardt and Gradstein (2008) but their concept included *Acrobolbus azoricus* and *Acrobolbus madeirensis* to which the reports belong.

Asterella blumeana (Nees) Kachroo is a southeast Asian taxon reported as *Fimbraria blumeana* Nees from Italy by Tassi (1901) but rejected by Aleffi and Schumacker (1995).

Asterella elegans (Spreng.) Trevis. is a South American taxon reported from Corsica as *Fimbraria elegans*

Spreng by Casares-Gil (1919) but this is rejected by Bischler and Jovet-Ast (1973).

Asterella marginata (Nees) S.W.Arnell was reported from Madeira as *Fimbraria marginata* Nees by Gottsche et al. (1846) but this must be rejected. It is a southern African taxon.

Asterella pringlei Underw. is an American taxon reported from Italy as *Fimbraria stahlhii* Steph. by Tassi (1901) but this is rejected by Aleffi and Schumacker (1995).

Asterella tenella (L.) P.Beauv. is a North American taxon reported as *Fimbraria tenella* L. from several places in Europe during the 19th century, but all reports are rejected by Long (2006).

Asterella wallichiana (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Grolle is an E Asian taxon reported from Italy as *Fimbraria raddii* Corda ex Nees (type). However, the type is probably from Himalaya and certainly not from Europe (Long 2006).

Bazzania denudata (Lindenb. & Gottsche) Trevis. is a taxon from North America and East Asia reported many times from central and western Europe but rejected from here by Schuster (1969).

Blepharostoma arachnoideum M.Howe is a North American taxon reported from Polar Ural by Zinovjeva (1973) but rejected as *B. trichophyllum* subsp. *brevirete* by Konstantinova and Potemkin (1994).

Cephalozia lucens (A.Evans) Steph. is a taxon from Hawaii reported from Italy by Rhodogher (1896) but rejected by Aleffi (2005).

Cephaloziella mammillifera R.M.Schust. & Damsh. is an American taxon reported from 'Europe' by Stotler and Crandall-Stotler (2017). This taxon was treated as a questioned synonym of *Cephaloziella varians* var. *scabra* by Damsholt (2002) and if this synonym is correct, the taxon does occur in Europe.

Cephaloziella verrucosa Steph. is a taxon from the Southern Hemisphere that has erroneously been reported from Svalbard (Bryhn 1909), probably due to nomenclatural confusion.

Cyathodium spurium (Dicks.) Lindb. ex Braithw. may be conspecific with *Cyathodium cavernarum* (Braithwaite 1878). The type specimen is from Scotland, but it is probably mislabelled as no *Cyathodium* is known from boreal Europe.

Frullania davurica Hampe ex Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees. has been reported several times from Europe, mostly because it has sometimes included *Frullania jackii* as a subspecies [*F. davurica* subsp. *jackii* (Gottsche) S.Hatt.].

Frullania inflata Gottsche is shown to be a complex species confined in a restricted sense to North America while the European populations must be

⁵⁴¹Ignatov, Fedorova, et al. (2019) established the genera *Anomodontopsis* (for *Anomodon rugelii*) and *Anomodontella* (for *Anomodon longifolius*), and resurrected *Haplohymenium* (for *Anomodon tristis*). Although Ignatov, Fedorova, et al. (2019) show different lineages 'within the Anomodontaceae', the same study gives support for a clade that includes all the species of *Anomodon* s.lat. except *Anomodon attenuatus*, so a relatively conservative approach is adopted here in order to avoid the unnecessary proliferation of small genera.

named *Frullania cleistostoma* (Mamontov, Potemkin, et al. 2018).

Frullania muscicola Steph. is an Asiatic taxon reported from Europe as a putative synonym (variety) of *F. cesatiana* (= *Frullania inflata*; see note under the latter).

Frullania obscurifolia Mitt. is an African taxon reported by Dirkse et al. (1993) but rejected as *Frullania azorica* by González-Mancebo et al. (2008).

Herbertus dicranus (Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees) Trevis. has (sometimes as *Herbertus sakuraii* (Warnst.) S.Hatt.) been reported from Norway and Scotland (Konstantinova 2000a; Hodgetts 2003) due to the inclusion of the now rejected synonymy with *Herbertus borealis*. The unsupported mention of 'Madeira' (Juslén 2006) is an obvious error for Madagascar.

Heteroscyphus integrifolius (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Fulford is a taxon from South America reported from Italy by Rodegher (1896) but rejected by Aleffi (2005).

Jubula hutchinsiae subsp. *javanica* (Steph.) Verd. is an Asiatic taxon. It was supposed to be the subspecies occurring in Caucasus prior to the description of subsp. *caucasica*. It has also erroneously been reported from other parts of Europe and Macaronesia.

Jubula hutchinsiae subsp. *pennsylvanica* (Steph.) Verd. is the North American subspecies that has been reported erroneously from Ireland, France, Macaronesia and Caucasus.

Jungermannia exsertifolia Steph. is an East Asiatic species reported from Europe on the basis that it includes *Jungermannia eucordifolia* as a subspecies, but Mamontov, Konstantinova, et al. (2018) showed that the latter deserves specific rank.

Kurzia makinoana (Steph.) Grolle is a species from North America and East Asia that has been reported from several places in Europe since Grolle (1963) included *Kurzia sylvatica* as synonym. However, this synonymy was rejected by Grolle (1973).

Lejeunea laetevirens Nees & Mont. is a primarily South American taxon but with close affinity to *Lejeunea canariensis*. Unless conspecific with the latter, *Lejeunea laetevirens* is not found in Macaronesia.

Lophocolea humistrata (Hook.f. & Taylor) Gottsche, Lindenb. & Nees is endemic to St Helena but was noted also from Madeira by Stephani (1907).

Lophozipsis propagulifera (Gottsche) Konstant. & Vilnet is a Southern Hemisphere taxon that was considered conspecific with *Lophozipsis latifolia* by Bakalin (2005) but the synonymy was rejected by Köckinger (2017) and this is supported by ongoing unpublished molecular research by N. Konstantinova et al.

Metzgeria temperata Kuwah. is a primarily E Asiatic taxon that has been recorded from all around the Northern Hemisphere, including Europe and Macaronesia. However, the European and E Asiatic specimens are not identical (cf. Köckinger 2017) and for the

present the name *Metzgeria consanguinea* is used (see note also under that name).

Microlejeunea diversiloba (Spruce) Müll.Frib. is an American taxon that was described from Mexico under the name *Lejeunea diversifolia* Gottsche and reported from Ireland by Spruce (1876a). However, there exists an older *Lejeunea diversifolia* Mitt. (from the Himalaya), and Spruce (1876b) changed the name to *Lejeunea diversiloba*. It was subsequently reported from the Azores and Ireland by Allorge and Persson (1938). Grolle (1975) concluded that the Irish material was not the same as the Mexican type and re-described it as *Lejeunea hibernica*. All reports outside America should belong here.

Plagiochila javanica (Sw.) Nees & Mont. is a taxon from southeast Asia that Gottsche et al. (1844) reported from the Canary Islands (leg. Webb) but this was rejected by Inoue (1969) who could not locate any specimen supporting the report.

Plagiochila patula (Sw.) Lindenb. is an American species reported from Canary Islands (Dirkse et al. 1993) and Madeira (Nieuwkoop and Arts 1995), both as *Plagiochila dubia* Lindenb. & Gottsche, but this was rejected as *Plagiochila virginica* by Heinrichs, Pröschold et al. (2002).

Plagiochila uniformis Mitt. is a taxon from southeast Asia reported by Stephani (1903) as *Plagiochila ambagiosa* Mitt. from Ireland. Stephani's concept of *P. ambagiosa* was, however, not the same as the taxon described by Mitten, but rather belonging to *Plagiochila spinulosa*.

Porella navicularis (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Pfeiff. is an American taxon reported from several places in central Europe, mostly during the 19th century, but also a few times more recently.

Porella platyphylloidea (Schwein.) Lindb. is frequently reported from Europe. It has sometimes been considered synonymous with *Porella platyphylla* but the study by Heinrichs, Kreier, et al. (2011) shows that the European and American populations of *Porella platyphylla*/*platyphylloidea* are different and only *Porella platyphylla* occurs in Europe.

Riccia bullosa Link is described with two syntypes, one from South Africa and the other from Portugal. The lectotype is from South Africa and it is not conspecific with the European taxon (Grolle and Long 2000), the latter being *Exormotheca welwitschii*. All reports from Europe are based on this confusion.

Riccia concava Bisch. ex C.Krauss is a taxon from southern Africa reported from the Canary Islands as *Riccia capensis* Steph. by Arnell (1961) and Eggers (1982) but rejected by Perold (1989a).

Riccia limbata Bisch. ex C.Krauss is another taxon from southern Africa reported from the Canary Islands by Arnell (1961) and Eggers (1982) but this is rejected by Perold (1989b) as *Riccia nigrella*.

Riccia oerstediana Lindenb. & Hampe is an American taxon that Schuster (1992b, as *Riccia stenophylla* Spruce) assumed was the taxon reported as fertile *Riccia fluitans* from Europe. However, this has never been verified.

Riella parisii Gottsche is reported twice from Europe, Andalucia in Spain (Müller 1953) and in SE France (Skrzypczak 2001). The Spanish report was rejected by Brugués et al. (2011) and the French report by Hugonnot (2019). It is now known only from Algeria and Tunisia.

Sphaerocarpos texanus Austin is reported as widely distributed in Europe but it is shown by Bell et al. (2013) that the European populations are genetically very distinct from the American populations, although the morphological differences are small. *Sphaerocarpos europaeus* should be used for the European species.

Telaranea nematodes (Gottsche ex Austin) M.Howe is a neotropical-tropical African species which in the past has been reported from several places in south-western Europe and Macaronesia but Engel and Smith Merrill (2004) showed that the European and Macaronesian populations represent a different taxon, *Telaranea europaea*.

Telaranea sejuncta (Ångstr.) S.W.Arnell is an American species that has been treated as a synonym of *Telaranea nematodes* and reported from Europe under this name. Those reports represent *Telaranea europaea*.

Mosses

Amphidium tortuosum (Hornsch.) Cufod. is a widespread species in the tropics. The Macaronesian endemic *Amphidium curvipes* was synonymised with *Amphidium tortuosum* by Frahm et al. (2000), but Sim-Sim et al. (2017) showed that *Amphidium curvipes* is indeed distinct.

Barbula indica (Hook.) Spreng. is a widespread tropical species, which has been transferred to *Hydrogonium*, as *H. orientale* (F.Weber) Kučera, by Kučera, Košnar, et al. (2013). All European records of '*B. indica*' refer to *H. consanguineum* var. *kurilense* (Kučera, Košnar, et al. 2013).

Bartramia stricta Brid. is considered by Damayanti et al. (2012) to be restricted to South America. See footnote on *Bartramia aprica* above.

Brachymenium commutatum (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger is excluded following a revision of the specimens from Europe by Ros, Rams, et al. (2007).

Brachytheciastrum fendleri (Sull.) Ochyra & Żarnowiec is a North American species; all European records of *B. fendleri* refer to *B. collinum* (Orgaz et al. 2013).

Brotherella henonii (Duby) M.Fleisch. is an east Asian species; molecular studies are needed to support the proposed synonymy of *Brotherella lorentziana* (Frahm 2013) with this species.

Bryum philonotulum Müll.Hal. is a synonym of *Pohlia philonotula* (Müll.Hal.) Broth., a little-known African species, and not to be confused with *Bryum philonotulum* Hampe, listed here as a synonym of *Bryum kikuyense*.

Cinclidotus pachylomoides Bizot is a mainly Asian species; European records have not been confirmed and it is considered very doubtful that this species occurs in Europe.

Drepanocladus longifolius (Mitt.) Paris is an exclusively Southern Hemisphere species; Saluga et al. (2018) showed that European records of this species should be referred to *Drepanocladus capillifolius*.

Lindbergia brachyptera (Mitt.) Kindb. occurs only in North America (Ignatova, Ignatov, et al. 2010).

Pohlia saprophila (Müll.Hal.) Broth. has been removed from European list as the European Russian records were based on misidentifications of *Pohlia longicolla* (Czernyadjeva et al. 2017).

Sanionia georgicouninata (Müll.Hal.) Ochyra & Hedenäs is a Southern Hemisphere species distinct from *S. nivalis* (Hedenäs 2012).

Sphagnum lescurii Sull. is a North American species that has been reported from Europe in the past (e.g. by Corley et al. 1981). European records refer to *Sphagnum auriculatum* and *Sphagnum inundatum*.

Sphagnum magellanicum Brid. has been shown to be confined to southern South America (Hassel et al. 2018).

Tortella arctica (Arnell) Crundw. & Nyholm has not been reliably reported from Europe; see note on *T. x cuspidatissima* above.

Taxa only occurring in areas adjacent to the covered area

The following taxa have not yet been found in Europe or northern Macaronesia, but occur just outside the area (in Cape Verde, North Africa, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia or western Siberia). Information for liverworts has been obtained from the ELPT database (Söderström, Hagborg, et al. 2019) and for mosses mainly from Ignatov, Afonina, et al. (2006), Kürschner and Erdağ (2005), O'Shea (2006 with updates) and Ros, Mazimpaka, et al. (2013). Some of these taxa are obscure and known only from the original collections; others are mainly American or Pacific species which need to be confirmed in the territories listed.

Liverworts

Acrolejeunea emergens (Mitt.) Steph. (Cape Verde)
Cheilolejeunea xanthocarpa (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Malombe (Cape Verde)
Cyathodium cavernarum Kunze (Cape Verde)
Frullania socotrana Mitt. (Cape Verde)
Frullania spongiosa Steph. (Cape Verde)
Lejeunea capensis Gottsche (Cape Verde)

Lophozia lacerata N.Kitag. (Georgia)
Lophozopsis excisa var. *infusca* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Konstant. & Vilnet (Yamal-Nenets)
Lophozopsis excisa var. *succulenta* (R.M.Schust. & Damsh.) Konstant. & Vilnet (Yamal-Nenets)
Marchantia debilis K.I.Goebel (Morocco, Egypt)
Marchantia pappeana Lehm. subsp. *pappeana* (Cape Verde)
Plagiochasma eximium (Schiffn.) Steph. (Cape Verde)
Plagiochasma microcephalum (Steph.) Steph. var. *tunesicum* Bischl. (Tunisia)
Pleurozia gigantea (F.Weber) Lindb. (Cape Verde)
Prasanthus jamalicus Potemkin (Yamal-Nenets)
Radula prolifera Arnell (Yamal-Nenets)
Riccia chudoana Steph. (Algeria)
Riccia congoana Steph. (Egypt)
Riccia mamillata Trab. ex Steph. (Algeria)
Riccia polycarpa (Trab.) Jelenc (Algeria)
Riella cyrenaica Maire (Libya)
Riella numidica Trab. (Morocco, Algeria, Libya)
Riella parisii Gottsche (Algeria, Tunisia)
Riella sersuensis Trab. (Algeria)
Scapania brevicaulis Taylor (western Siberia)
Scapania cuspiduligera var. *diplophyllopsis* R.M.Schust. (Yamal-Nenets)
Scapania microdonta (Mitt.) Müll.Frib. (Sverdlovsk)
Solenostoma lignicola (Schiffn.) Váňa, Hentschel & Heinrichs (Turkey)
Solenostoma subtilissimum (Schiffn.) R.M.Schust. (Turkey)
Szygyiella manca (Mont.) Steph. (Cape Verde)

Mosses

Acaulon longifolium Herrnst. & Heyn (Israel)
Aulacomnium acuminatum (Lindb. & Arnell) Kindb. (Arctic Western Siberia)
Brachymenium acuminatum Harv. (Cape Verde)
Brachymenium commutatum (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger (Algeria, Tunisia)
Brachymenium exile (Dozy & Molk.) Bosch. & Sande Lac. (Algeria, Cape Verde, Lebanon)
Brachytheciastrum bellicum (W.R.Buck, J.A.Jiménez, Ros & M.J.Cano) Vanderp., Ignatov, Huttunen & Goffinet (Morocco)
Brachytheciastrum umbilicatum (Jur. & Milde) Orgaz, M.J.Cano & J.Guerra (Turkey)
Bryum anomodon Mont. (Cape Verde)
Bryum atrovirens Brid. (Turkey)
Calohypnum plumiforme (Wilson) Jan Kučera & Ignatov (Georgia)
Cinclidotus bistratosus Kürschner & Lübenau-Nestle (Turkey)
Cinclidotus pachyloma E.S.Salmon (Israel, Lebanon, Turkey)
Cinclidotus vardaranus Erdağ & Kürschner (Turkey)
Crumia latifolia (Kindb.) W.B.Schofield (Armenia)

Didymodon caboverdeanus J.A.Jiménez & M.J.Cano (Cape Verde)
Didymodon tectorum (Müll.Hal.) K.Saito (Egypt)
Entodon pseudoseductrix (Müll.Hal.) A.Jaeger (Cape Verde)
Entodontopsis leucostega (Brid.) W.R.Buck & Ireland (Cape Verde)
Entosthodon angustifolius Jur. & Milde (Jordan, Libya, Turkey)
Entosthodon niloticus Schimp. (Egypt)
Epipterygium rigidum Lindb. ex Broth. (Georgia)
Erpodium grossirete Müll.Hal. (Cape Verde)
Erpodium perrottetii (Mont.) A.Jaeger & Sauerb. (Cape Verde)
Fabronia gueinzii Hampe (Morocco)
Fabronia leikipiae Müll.Hal. (Cape Verde)
Fissidens allorgei P.de la Varde (Cape Verde)
Fissidens androgynus Bruch ex C.Krauss (Cape Verde)
Fissidens dankelmannii Müll.Hal. (Cape Verde)
Fissidens flaccidus Mitt. (Cape Verde)
Fissidens megalotis Schimp. ex Müll.Hal. subsp. *helictocaulos* (Müll.Hal.) Brugg.-Nann. (Cape Verde)
Fissidens sciophyllus Mitt. (Cape Verde)
Fissidens usambaricus Broth. (Cape Verde)
Fontinalis antipyretica var. *heldreichii* (Müll.Hal.) Ruthe (Turkey)
Funaria altissima Dixon (Algeria)
Funaria chevalieri P.de la Varde (Cape Verde)
Groutiella tomentosa (Hornsch.) Wijk & Marg. (Cape Verde)
Gymnostomiella erosula (Müll.Hal. ex Dusén) Arts (Cape Verde)
Gymnostomiella vernicosa (Hook. ex Harv.) M.Fleisch. (Cape Verde)
Herpetineuron toccoe (Sull. & Lesq.) Cardot (Cape Verde)
Hookeria acutifolia Hook. & Grev. (Georgia, Turkey)
Hydrogonium arcuatum (Griff.) Wijk & Margad. (Egypt)
Hydrogonium orientale (F.Weber) Jan Kučera (Cape Verde, Egypt)
Hymenostylium congoanum Dixon & Naveau (Cape Verde)
Hymenostylium hildebrandtii (Müll.Hal.) R.H.Zander (Morocco)
Leptodictyum kurdicum (Schiffn.) Broth. (Turkey)
Leucodon bowringii Mitt. (Turkey)
Leucodon coreensis Cardot (Turkey)
Molendia seravschanica Broth. & Györfy (Arctic Western Siberia)
Orthotrichum urnaceum Müll.Hal. (Armenia, Azerbaijan)
Palamocladium leskeoides (Hook.) E.Britton (Cape Verde)
Perssonia sanguinea Bizot (Cape Verde)
Philonotis laxitexta J.Fröhl. (Lebanon)
Philonotis nanothecioidea Paris & Broth. (Cape Verde)
Physcomitrium immersum Sull. (Egypt)
Physcomitrium niloticum (Delile) Müll.Hal. (Egypt)
Platygyrella densa (Hook.) W.R.Buck (Cape Verde)

Plaubelia sprengelii (Schwägr.) R.H.Zander (Egypt)
Pohlia alba Lindb. & Arnell (Western Siberia)
Pohlia saprophila (Müll.Hal.) Broth. (Kazakhstan)
Pseudoleskeopsis bollei (Broth. & Geh.) P.Rao (Cape Verde)
Pseudoleskeopsis pseudoattenuata (Müll.Hal.) Thér. (Cape Verde)
Rhizomnium striatulum (Mitt.) T.J.Kop. (Turkey)
Schistidium cinclidodonteum (Müll.Hal.) B.Bremer (Morocco)
Sphagnum lescurii Sull. & Lesq. (Turkey, if correct; this is a North American species)
Sphagnum perfoliatum L.I.Savicz (Western Siberia and Arctic Western Siberia)
Splachnobryum aquaticum Müll.Hal. (Jordan)
Splachnobryum limbatum D.H.Norris & R.H.Zander (Egypt)
Syntrichia amphidiacea (Müll.Hal.) R.H.Zander (Cape Verde)
Syntrichia caninervis var. *pseudodesertorum* (Vondr.) M.T.Gallego (Turkey)
Tortella malacophylla (Müll.Hal.) Paris (Turkey)
Tortula acaulon var. *galilaea* (Herrnst. & Heyn) Ros & Herrnst. (Israel)
Tortula grandiretis Broth. (Turkey)
Tortula kneuckeri Broth. & Geh. (Egypt)
Tortula plinthobia (Sull. & Lesq.) Broth. (Egypt)
Weissia breutelii Müll.Hal. (Israel, Turkey)
Weissia leptocarpa Schimp. ex Besch. (Turkey, if accepted as a species – see annotation 160 in Hill et al. 2006)
Weissia ovatifolia Kürschner (Jordan)
Weissia sinaloensis E.B.Bartram (Egypt)

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Addenda

1. *Herbertus* p. 19:

Sun and He (2019) recently proposed synonymising *Herbertus borealis*, *Herbertus noreus* and *Herbertus stramineus* with *Herbertus aduncus* (in which they include *Herbertus hutchinsiae*). While undoubtedly closely related, the small genetic differences between them result in very clear morphological differences, and in the field the species (which sometimes grow in close proximity) are easily distinguished by morphology, ecology and distribution. We therefore reject the synonymies.

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2. Additional species:

Physcomitrium (Callaghan et al. 2020) p. 31

23.6i **Physcomitrium** × **stevensonii** (**stevensoni**)

D.A. Callaghan

Schistidium p. 46 (Guerra et al. 2020)

122.29i **Schistidium memnonium** J. Guerra

Meesia (Hedenäs 2020) p. 48

138.4i **Meesia minor** Brid.

138.4ii **Meesia minutissima** Hedenäs